Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV...NO. 13,773. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1895.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

Not Dead!

"Is Dr. Colton still alive; the ORIGINAL Dr. Colton, who used to give laughing gas exhibitions in the Cooper Institute thirty or forty years ago, and who founded the Colton Dental Association?"

Well, if I am not much mistaken, I AM alive and lively; and although near 82 years of age, I don't feel to be over 50. I am daily at my office in the Cooper Institute.

A BIT OF HISTORY.
A BIT OF HISTORY.
A BIT OF HISTORY.

On the 10th of December, 1844, I gave an exhibition of laughing gas in Hartford, Conn. A young man bruised his legs badly, after taking the gas, by running against some benches on the stage, but said he felt no pain till the effects of the gas passed off. Dr. Horace Wells noticed the fact, and asked me why a tooth could not be extracted under the gas without feeling it—said he believed it could be done, and that he would try it on himself. The next day—11th of December, 1844—I gave the gas to Dr. Wells, and Dr. Riggs extracted his tooth.

This was the first tooth ever drawn without pain, and was the birth of anæsthesia. The honor of the discovery belongs to Dr. Wells—I was only the OCCASION of it.

Two thousand people, including United States Senators, college professors, physicians, and dentists, assembled in Philadelphia on the 11th of last December—the fiftieth anniversary since the discovery—to do honor to Dr. Wells in a grand celebration. The first experiment with ETHER took place in Boston on the 30th of September, 1846, and chloroform came in about a year later. These are facts now indorsed by all medical journals.

On the 4th of February, 1864, I began to ask my patients to write their names on a scroll. Every name is numbered on the margin. The present scroll number is

189,253.
189,253.
189,253.
189,253.
189,253.
189,253.
189,253.
189,253.
189,253.
189,253.

And in all this vast number I have never had a death or serious accident.

NOT ONE ACCIDENT.
NOT ONE ACCIDENT.
NOT ONE ACCIDENT.
NOT ONE ACCIDENT.
NOT ONE ACCIDENT.
NOT ONE ACCIDENT.
NOT ONE ACCIDENT.
NOT ONE ACCIDENT.
NOT ONE ACCIDENT.
NOT ONE ACCIDENT.

About 200 dentists send me their patients, who require teeth extracted with the gas, as they know we have pure, fresh gas, and know how to use it.

200 DENTISTS.
200 DENTISTS.
200 DENTISTS.
200 DENTISTS.
200 DENTISTS.
200 DENTISTS.

If dentists who use the gas fail, or partially fail to produce perfect insensibility, it is because they do not administer enough or their gas is impure. It is essential to have PURE GAS.

PURE GAS.
PURE GAS.
PURE GAS.
PURE GAS.
PURE GAS.
GENERAL SURGERY.
GENERAL SURGERY.

I have given the gas about 150 times for operations in general surgery—the removal of cancers, amputation of limbs, &c. In using the gas the suffocating effects and the danger from ether and chloroform are avoided. The time will come when nearly all surgical operations will be performed with the gas.

We often hear the remark by patients on leaving the office, "I would not have waited so long to get my teeth out if I had known it was such a simple and easy operation."

We have never hesitated to give gas to persons suffering from heart or lung disease. The gas has no direct action on the heart whatever.

Colton Dental Association,
19 Cooper Institute, New-York.

DR. PARKHURST'S TICKET

He is Still Prepared to Camp on the Trail of the "Striped Beast."

TO SUPPORT SOME FUSION CANDIDATES

A Flower's Perfume Not Necessarily Damned, He Says, Even if by Misfortune It Grew on a "Compost Heap."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst has resolved to give a general support to the anti-Tammany fusion ticket. In a statement issued by him yesterday afternoon he says that, while he repudiates a portion of the fusion platform, and while he will not neglect to scratch one or more names off the ticket, he believes that the killing of the Tammany Tiger ought to be the first consideration with all good citizens. Dr. Parkhurst's statement is as follows:

"In taking the measure of the present situation, nothing will be gained by slurring over its deplorable features, and also nothing will be gained, but a great deal sacrificed, by allowing such features to make us insensible to those opportunities and duties of the hour which are just as urgent as though no faults had been committed or mistakes made.

"Speaking now, in the order of the two points as just presented, I want to say, first, that with the outcome of the efforts that have been made at fusion I am sadly disappointed. Excellent, surprisingly excellent, as the fusion ticket is in certain portions of its personnel, no one who has been for any considerable time resident in this city can examine the ticket without instantly discovering that the influences largely operative in its constructon were distinctly indifferent to—not to say antagonistic to—all that makes for the best interests of the city as generally interpreted.

"It would probably be impossible to find any twelve men who, sitting down together to study the matter of candidacy, and having no purpose but to promote in the largest way the city's welfare, would prepare a slate that would, to any large degree, resemble the fusion slate, either in its individual make-up or in the type of character represented upon it. The preponderating element of our citizens desire to be governed by men who are certified to by the strength and dignity of their own records.

"We are not satisfied to be told of a candidate that 'there is nothing in particular that can be said against him.' Negation and colorlessness does not level up to the grade of the popular demand. We want, on the contrary, men of whom a great deal that is positive can be said in their favor. There are plenty of such in town, and they are the type of candidate that would be fixed upon by the slatemakers if they were men that were large enough to manage themselves and not men that were small enough to be managed, that were really the thing sought for.

"Now, in this we are not criticising the Committee of Fifty. Their function was understood to be to constrain the several organizations to combine in the composition of a ticket, not to compose a ticket of their own. All they could do was to prod the different organizations into making to the ticket as reputable a contribution as was obtainable, and too distinct and cordial a recognition cannot be made of the protracted and painstaking efforts made by them to meet the demands of their own judgment and that of the public. They did in that direction all that the wisdom and patience of man could do under the deplorable circumstances by which they were handicapped.

"The issue is another proof of the fact, already numerously illustrated, that the whole effect of partisan politics in municipal matters is to lower the tone of administration and in that way to strike at the root of all those interests, economic, educational, moral, and religious, which it is the proper function of the municipality to foster and subserve.

"Personally, I prize the present situation as an eminent object lesson of the debasing effect of having the city's interests safeguarded by men who, whether as Republicans or as Democrats, look upon positions of municipal trust only as legitimate game with which to stock the political larder.

"I do not like to seem presumptuous, but I venture to think that we should be in better plight to-day if, after having discovered the manipulating and dickering propensities of the partisan conferees, the sub-committee of five had stood up in their dignity and self-respect and said: 'Gentlemen, there is no wisdom in our debating these matters unless we can meet one another on a broad and generous platform, and consult together with an eye that is single to the exigencies of this city. Some of you are purchasable by a Judgeship, some of you by a City Clerkship; some of you estimate your tender devotion to the city in terms of Sunday beer. We are not in the dickering business, gentlemen. Our preference is to deal with men who do not go around tagged with a cost mark. You must excuse us from further attempts at mediation.'

"The responsibility of failure would then be distinctly seen to rest squarely upon the shoulders of the politicians, and so would have been a stinging blow to that whole breed of small manipulators of which we shall have to get rid before we can either be sure of victory or be able with any confidence to enjoy victory, even after we have won it.

"While it is perfectly clear that nothing of the above can be justly omitted from a fair statement of the case, it is equally clear that whatever there may be in the situation that is faulty and deplorable we are not thereby absolved from the obligation resting upon us as citizens to gather ourselves up from any perplexity into which we may have been thrown by the unexpected, to remember that altered contingencies have not modified the essential elements in the case, and that whatever other enemies there may be that will require to be knocked down when their turn comes, it is either stupid or criminal to make no good strategy to concentrate this year upon any other enemy than the one we all combined to paralyze last year, viz., Tammany Hall.

"Interesting as it would be to get all the birds of prey on to one branch and aim at general effects, yet blunderbuss fighting is a mode of musketry that is neither the most economical nor the most effective. One enemy killed is better than half a dozen enemies scotched.

"There is no abatement in either the cheerfulness or the heartiness with which I am still prepared to camp on the trail of the striped beast. We shall not be municipally safe till she is dead, for so long as she is able even to lash her tail she will continue to be the nucleus around which the lawless and disgruntled will always crystallize, in the hope of subordinating the God-fearing and the law-abiding to their behests.

"On this point the intelligent conscience of the City of New-York is agreed. It is perhaps the only point just now upon which it is agreed, and if we will stick to one another and to this point of agreement we can win. Though I repudiate a portion of the fusion platform, and though I shall not neglect to scratch one or more names on the fusion ticket, yet that fact is no scabbard into which I shall thrust my sword that is already red with the tiger's blood.

"There are sterling names enough on that ticket (everywhere recognized to be sterling) to furnish all decent and intelligent citizens a rallying ground, and if we can stand shoulder to shoulder in the election of their names the cause is maintained and the enemy is worsted, even though the tail of the ticket become the trophy of the Wigwam. I may, and I do, resent the process by which even the best of that ticket was put forward, but because I except to the machinery that brings about a man's candidacy is no rational ground for my resisting his candidacy, provided always the man is his own master and is pedestaled upon a transparently good record of his own producing. A flower may have the misfortune to grow on a compost heap, but if it is a flower its perfume is not damned by the accident of situation. This is an honest discrimination between things that differ without being an attempt at a compromise with the compost heap.

"Whatever criticism may be passed upon my position as above stated it is one, I think, upon which sincere citizens can strive for victory without being ashamed, and suffer defeat without being disconcerted."

Mayor Strong to Make Speeches.

Mayor Strong, who has before gone on record as being in favor of the fusion ticket, said yesterday that during the campaign he would make some speeches.

"I am not much of a political speaker," he said, "but I shall attend some of the meetings and have something to say. The ticket is an excellent one, and I think that everything possible should be done for its support."

WILL COST OVER $700,000 A YEAR

The Subsidy to the American Line Steamers to Begin Oct. 16—Disappointment at the Lack of Speed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The United States will begin Oct. 16 paying the new American Line of steamers $4 a mile for carrying the mails from New-York to Southampton. The cost to the Government will be in excess of $700,000 per year. The number of miles between New-York and Southampton will be computed by the Navy Department, and no regard will be paid to the northern or southern routes, the payment being made according to the average distance. The computations will be in staututе instead of nautical miles, the opinion of the Attorney General being that the word mile in the law does not mean nautical miles or knots. Under the contract the American Company must dispatch a ship every week and carry all mail that is offered.

It has not been determined whether mail shall be held for the American Line or whether it shall be dispatched also by other lines. This is something to be decided by the Postmaster General, and he and Gen. Neilson, the Second Assistant, under whose jurisdiction the foreign mails come, are now considering the matter. It is probable the department will not decide to hold foreign mail for a week, but will send the more important matters by the others lines, as now. Papers and printed matter, no doubt, will be held for the contract service.

Considerable disappointment has been expressed in Washington with the showing thus far made by the American Line's new steamers, in point of speed. Although she has been several months in service, the St. Louis has done nothing remarkable on her voyages. She was overhauled and left far behind a few days ago by one of the fast Cunarders.

In view of the fact that the Government is to pay the American Line a large amount annually for carrying the mails, it is regarded as unfortunate, to say the least, that the new ships which fly the American flag have not already shown their ability to capture the Atlantic record.

FAVORS "RUSHES" AT COLUMBIA

Dean Van Amringe Tells Freshmen that He Will Try to See Their Next Encounter with Sophs.

Dean Van Amringe delivered an address to the freshman class of the Columbia School of Arts yesterday, and read a letter from the head of the department of psychology inviting members of the class to undergo an examination to determine their physical and mental powers. The Dean strongly recommended that every freshman should be examined.

The Dean pleased the freshmen when he approved of "rushing" with the sophomores. "But," he said, "it must be done at the proper time and in the proper place. It is contrary to the regulations of the college to have any disorderly conduct about the grounds or in the streets, and I shall most emphatically enforce these rules. Enter into your work heartily and do it faithfully. But do not neglect the pleasure side. There are debating societies, singing and musical organizations, and the Athletic Union, all of which are good things for you to join in."

At the close of the Dean's address he was warmly applauded by the students.

Later in the day, when Dean Van Amringe said he would be at the Fall games next Saturday afternoon, and that he would try to be at the "rush," the freshmen, ninety in number, gave three times three cheers for him.

FATHER AND SON IN THE HIGHEST RANK

The Promotion of Commodore Selfridge Will Alter Naval Traditions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—An order has been issued for Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, President of the Naval Inspection Board, to report in person at the Navy Department to-morrow for examination for promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral. Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter will complete his period of active service next February, and his retirement will create a vacancy in the list of Admirals on the active list. Commodore Selfridge stands next on the list.

Commodore Selfridge's promotion to the rank of Admiral will result in a state of affairs unprecedented in the history of the United States Navy, if not in the history of the navies of the world. It will show father and son in the highest possible grade of naval command.

Admiral Selfridge, senior, is a resident of Washington, and, although more than ninety years of age, is still vigorous. He entered the navy as a midshipman in January, 1818, and was retired as a Commodore in April, 1866. While on the retired list he was promoted in 1867 to the grade of Rear Admiral, which rank he will hold until his death.

Admiral Carpenter is now in command of the naval forces on the Asiatic station, and his early retirement will soon make it necessary to consider the selection of his successor in that most important command, inasmuch as he will have to be relieved in time to allow him to reach this country by the date of his retirement.

MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD SUED FOR LIBEL

She Charges Conspiracy and Gets Time to Retain Counsel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Belva Lockwood, lawyer and one time Presidential candidate, appeared in the Police Court here this morning to meet a charge of libel, preferred by a lawyer named White, formerly having offices in a building owned by her. He complained that Mrs. Lockwood had posted scandalous notices on his office door, one being as follows:

"You beet won woman outen her rent an now tryin to beet the lone an truss company."

Mrs. Lockwood pleaded not guilty, and desiring time to secure competent legal advice, gave her personal bonds for $300 to appear next Wednesday. In requesting a postponement Mrs. Lockwood said:

"This is a very serious charge against me, and I do not think I shall rely on my own ability and knowledge alone, fearful that in my zeal for justice I may miss opportunities to down this conspiracy, which is really gotten up with a tendency to influence a suit in a higher court which is now pending."

To Have a Flag at Headquarters.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday, on motion of Mr. Andrews, it was decided to have a United States flag displayed at Headquarters.

"There is a flagstaff on the building," said the Commissioner, "but I have never yet seen a flag up. This is a public building, and we certainly ought to have a flag for it, and the flag should be up every day."

Col. Grant suggested that they should also have a municipal flag. The other Commissioners thought that one flag, the United States flag, was enough, and the Committee on Supplies was authorized to purchase one.

Meeting of Insurance Men.

Commissioner Merrill of the Insurance Department of the State of Massachusetts has called a meeting of the executive officers of all the American insurance companies to consider means of putting a stop to rebates on life insurance premiums.

The meeting will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning at 11 o'clock.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the standard everywhere.—Adv.

UNITED FOR STATE TICKET

Democrats Promise a Big Majority in New-York City.

GETTING READY FOR ACTIVE WORK

Chairman Hinkley Confident of Support from German-Americans—Many Encouraging Reports Received.

All the nominations of local candidates having been made, the Democrats of this city are beginning to take an active interest in the campaign for the State ticket. The best judges of political conditions in this city give it as their sincere opinion that the Democratic majority in New-York County will be astonishing to the Republicans. They have good reasons to give for such predictions. In the first place, there is not a Democrat in this city who has any fault to find with the ticket or with the platform.

No coaxing is necessary this year to get Democrats to vote for the ticket. This was not the case last year or the year before. Large masses of the party were dissatisfied last year with the State machine, and not only here, but elsewhere throughout the State, they staid away from the polls on election day. In 1893 the nomination of Judge Maynard kept thousands of Democrats away.

Factional lines on the State ticket are eliminated as they have not been in years. The German-Americans are almost unanimous in their support of the ticket, and this is a most important consideration.

Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee, when seen at the headquarters, 27 Madison Avenue, yesterday, said:

"I have talked with many representative German-Americans, and they all assure me they are heartily for the Democratic State ticket, and this is a matter of great encouragement. I receive the same reports from all over the State, and I am confident the Democracy will have splendid support from the German-Americans."

Mr. Hinkley had many callers during the day, and among them were Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Naval Officer C. C. Baldwin, and United States Appraiser Walter H. Bunn. These gentlemen all had encouraging information for the State managers.

Chairman John A. Mason of the Campaign Executive Committee was busy all day seeing callers and attending to his mail. In the scores of letters that he received yesterday there was much news to warrant Mr. Mason's sincere belief that the Democratic State ticket will win this year by a good majority.

Ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings called on Mr. Mason and offered to do all in his power to assist in the canvass. Mr. Cummings is a Tammany candidate in the Tenth Congressional District, and he is conducting a campaign in that district that he believes will give him a big majority on election day. Politicians have no doubt whatever of the result in this Congressional district.

Both Mr. Hinkley and Mr. Mason decline to discuss the legislative situation in this city. When asked yesterday what the State Committee would do, Mr. Mason said:

"I do not know what the State Committee will do in reference to the situation in this city. Of course, if we can be of any assistance whatever, we would be only too delighted to have an opportunity of doing so."

The Democratic State Committee will meet at the headquarters next Tuesday night. Reports will then be received from every section of the State, and plans for the rest of the campaign will be made. After this meeting, the campaign will be pushed along vigorously.

WORKING FOR HERMAN SULZER.

Tammany Leaders Trying to Make Him an Assembly Candidate.

All day yesterday the Tammany leaders were working hard to arrange matters so that Herman Sulzer could be nominated for the Assembly in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District for the United Societies of Liberal Sunday Laws. This nomination was a part of the arrangement between Tammany and the representative of the United Societies, but there were just enough delegates in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District Convention to nominate Bernard Malone, and to refuse to take "orders from Fourteenth Street."

Mr. Malone's certificate of nomination was duly filed Thursday. His name cannot be taken from the regular Democratic ticket without his consent, and that consent the Tammany leaders have not been able to get. Mr. Malone has declined absolutely to withdraw. His friends caused him to disappear from view yesterday, and Herman Sulzer and some of Mr. Sulzer's friends made several unsuccessful efforts to find him.

Representatives of the United Societies went to Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon and insisted that Mr. Sulzer get the nomination or the arrangement would fall through, and Otto Kempner would withdraw as an Assembly candidate in the Tenth District and would re-enter the field as an independent candidate for the Senate against Timothy D. Sullivan in the Eleventh Senate District. This worried Senator Sullivan, and he was a very busy man at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon. So serious did the situation become that the leaders practically decided to adopt a most unusual course. It is proposed to call a special meeting of the Committee on Organization for the purpose of repudiating Mr. Malone's nomination and indorsing Mr. Sulzer. This, however, will not have the effect of putting Mr. Sulzer's name on the ticket in place of Mr. Malone's. He will have to be nominated by certificate if the arrangement is carried out, and Mr. Malone persists in his refusal to withdraw.

The by-laws of Tammany provide that the Committee on Oranization shall "have power of revision and substitution of all nominations hereafter made by conventions called by this General Committee or any district committee of this organization whenever, in the judgment of the Committee on Organization, the honor, preservation, and integrity of this organization shall require such action."

It is under this by-law that it is proposed to act. Other arrangements may be made, however.

John C. Sheehan said yesterday that he was satisfied that the German-Americans would be practically solid for the Tammany ticket.

NOMINEE OF THE DELANEYITES.

Augustine Healy Named for Assemblyman from the Eleventh District.

The Eleventh Assembly District Independent Democracy last night nominated Augustine Healy for the Assembly. This organization is composed of former Tammany Democrats, who, under the leadership of John J. Delaney, Augustine Healy, and others, banded themselves together for the purpose of deposing William Dalton from the Democratic leadership of the district.

The meeting last night was held in Heinebund Hall, 265 West Thirty-fourth Street. James P. Rogers was Chairman, the Secretaries being Daniel E. Kenney, Michael Kerwin, Dr. Sweitzer, Patrick Harford, Peter Leddy, and John Quefel. Complimentary nominations were given to Dr. James McCauley and William E. Dean, but both declined.

Augustine Healy was born in New-York, and was educated at St. Francis Xavier's and Seton Hall Colleges. He never held any elective office. He is a brother of the Rev. Gabriel A. Healy, pastor of the Church of St. Bernard. He lives at 309 West Thirty-third Street, and is engaged in the men's furnishing business in Broadway.

SULTAN YIELDS TO ALLIED POWERS

Reforms Demanded in Armenia's Administration to be Granted and Said Pasha to Resign as Minister.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Daily News to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Berlin repeating the assertion that the Sultan has agreed to grant the reforms in the administration of Armenia demanded by the powers, after which, it is said, Said Pasha, the Foreign Minister, will resign, and other changes will be made in the Government.

PLUCKY MRS. LEVA MARSHALL

After Having Been Shot, She Drove Two Masked Robbers from a Railroad Station with Her Pistol.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The Southern Pacific Railroad station at Baden, ten miles south of this city, was entered last night by two masked men, who ordered the telegraph operator, Mrs. Leva Marshall, to hand over what money there was in the office.

Mrs. Marshall immediately rushed for her revolver, but the robbers anticipated her movement, and one of them opened fire upon the plucky woman, the first bullet striking her in the left arm, just below the elbow.

Unmindful of her wound, Mrs. Marshall procured her revolver and returned the robbers' fire.

Alarmed at the fusillade, the intruders then fled. Six bullets were sent after them by the brave woman, but it is not known whether any of them were effective.

The wounded heroine was conveyed to San Francisco on a special engine. Her wound is not considered dangerous.

A WEALTHY POLICEMAN RETIRED

O'Rourke Drove to the Station In a Barouche When He Surrendered City Property.

Thomas O'Rourke, who has been on the police force for over twenty-one years, and is a Grand Army veteran, and reported to be worth $200,000, the bulk of which is in real estate, was honorably retired from the service by the Police Commissioners yesterday.

O'Rourke drove up to the East Fifty-first Street Station in an open barouche shortly after 6 o'clock last night and delivered his shield, manual, and fire-box key to Sergt. Gehegan, who was at the desk. His uniforms which ne had in his locker he distributed among friends at the station house, and invited the entire command to take dinner with him at Sulzer's Harlem River Park.

The retired policeman lives at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Caldwell Avenue. He will be engaged henceforth in the real estate business on the upper side of the Harlem River. He was detailed recently to Fleetwood Park, but was found off his post superintending the building of one his houses. He was placed on trial before Commissioner Roosevelt and fined twenty-five days' pay.

TYPHOID FEVER IN WASHINGTON

It Is Epidemic There—600 Cases Under Treatment—Bad Water the Cause.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Health Officer of Washington says an epidemic of typhoid fever exists in this city, and that, unless sanitary precautions are observed by the inhabitants generally, a serious condition of affairs may shortly be expected. Health Officer Woodward estimates that at least 600 cases are under treatment in the District to-day.

In the first four days of this week eleven deaths from typhoid were reported, and he has no doubt that some deaths reported as due to kindred complaints really resulted from typhoid. For the week ended Sept. 27 there were twenty-one deaths. New-York City, with seven times the population of Washington, reported only seventeen deaths from typhoid fever for the same period, and most of the cities of the size of Washington reported not more than two or three deaths, if any at all.

The epidemic is attributed to the low stage of the water in the Potomac River, which constitutes the city's supply, and to the use of well water in families. The disease is as generally distributed in the best sections of the city as it is in the poorer quarters.

FIRST FENDER CASE IN BROOKLYN

Suit Against Brooklyn City and Newtown Company on Trial.

The first of the suits brought against the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company for violating the city ordinance in not having proper fenders placed on its trolley cars came up for trial before Justice Neu, in the City Hall Civil Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Col. John N. Partridge, the President of the company, was the principal witness. He spoke of his visit to Mayor Schieren and his letter to the Board of Aldermen, showing the impracticability of the ordinance. He said he had not been able to find a fender that would enable the railway company to comply with the provisions of the ordinance.

He declared that since the trolley was introduced on his road six persons had been killed. The fenders used by his cars were such as were used on the Broadway road in this city. The trial was not concluded.

NEW EVIDENCE OF HOLMES'S GUILT

A Key in His Possession Fits the House Where Howard Pietzel Died.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—Interest in the H. H. Holmes case was revived here to-day by the reappearance of Detective Geyer of Philadelphia. Going to the house in Irvington where Howard Pietzel was murdered and his body burned, Geyer fitted a key from his pocket in the front door night latch. It worked perfectly. The key had been found on the person of Holmes after his arrest in Philadelphia. Dr. Thompson, who lived in the house before Holmes occupied it, recognized the key as the one he had carried for two years.

The detectives regard to-day's discovery as final in identifying Holmes as the man who moved into the house with Howard Pietzel. Geyer has arranged to take Dr. Thompson, Dr. Beyer, and other witnesses to Philadelphia Oct. 26. He will also take with him the remains of the Pietzel boy.

Body of St. Lorenz Burglar Identified.

The young burglar who was killed on Oct. 1 while attempting to commit a burglary at the Hotel St. Lorenz, in East Seventy-second Street, has been identified by the Boston police. He is said to have been William Cassada, a carpenter, twenty-seven years old, whose father, William Cassada, lives at 320 Charles Street, Providence, R. I.

The identification was made through the trousers the burglar wore. The Boston police were communicated with, and they notified Acting Captain O'Brien that the photograph had been identified as that of Cassada.

Was with Farragut at Vicksburg.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Timothy Cashman, a veteran of the navy, who served under Admiral Farragut in the famous Vicksburg attack, died in this city this afternoon. In that engagement he was badly wounded by a shell, and, as a result, was compelled to wear a silver plate to cover the exposed brain where his skull had been fractured.

Two weeks ago he fell from a bridge over the Erie tracks and received injuries from which he died.

Hysteria and Hypnotism.

At the meeting of the Academy of Medicine last night Dr. Booth told of a cure of a case of hysteria by hypnotism.

Dr. Namack read a paper on "Poppy and its Morals," and Dr. Mattison spoke of his treatment of morphine cases.

ECUADOR'S TRAITORS SENTENCED

Alfaro in Favor of Leniency, but Quito Mob Obstinate—Colombia Recognizes the Supreme Chief.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, via Galveston, Oct. 11.—Gen. Bowen and Gen. Trevino have been convicted of treason by court-martial and condemned to death.

The Supreme Chief, Alfaro, is inclined to commute the sentence to imprisonment for sixteen years in Panoptico. The mob at Quito insists that the sentence be executed.

Gov. Arango has received official confirmation that Colombia recognizes the Government of Alfaro. Considering the actual state of political affairs, this action of President Caro and Gen. Reyes is regarded as wisely diplomatic. It dissipates all fears of international trouble.

COLOMBIA'S RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

Luhrsen's Letter Is Still a Mystery, and Citizens Are Persuaded That Britain Will See Jenner's Fault.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BOGOTA, Colombia, via Galveston, Oct. 11.—Dr. Lührsen's long-talked of letter about Colombia and railway contractors is still a mystery. The German Legation, of which he is the head, continues to be amicable.

It is believed here that the British Government will acknowledge Colombia's right to complain of Minister Jenner, whose behavior has been exposed, and of the British railway contractors, whose agents have aroused public indignation.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA PACIFIC

An Agreement to Cease Armament Under Discussion and Boundary Delimitation Progressing.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, via Galveston, Oct. 11.—Many authoritative opinions favor an agreement to cease buying armament, said to be under consideration by the Governments of Chile and Argentina.

The boundary delimitation in Terra del Fuego is officially approved. Advices confirm the reports of the removal of the San Francisco landmark.

PERU'S PROJECTED ELECTION LAW

Naturalized Foreigners to Vote and Be Eligible to Public Offices Except President or Minister.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Oct. 11.—Congress is discussing a project of law to give to naturalized foreigners the right to vote, and the faculty to be elected to all public offices, except those of President, Vice President, Minister, or Ambassador of the republic.

LOUISIANA'S GREAT SULPHUR MINES

Will Soon Produce Enough to Supply the Entire World.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—A Cleveland paper to-day publishes an article regarding the development of the sulphur industry in Calcasieu County, La. The mines are being developed by a syndicate of Cleveland men, among them Frank Rockefeller and F. B. Squire of the Standard Oil Company, and the Vanderbilts.

One hundred tons of sulphur are being raised each day to the surface through quicksand. In a short time the product of the mines will be great enough to supply the world with a fine quality of sulphur, and the United States will be forever emancipated from the Sicilian product.

The United States has been paying $3,000,000 annually to Sicily for sulphur. A big drop in price and an equally large increase in sulphur consumption is predicted.

BROOKLYN'S SCHOOLS INADEQUATE

Half-Day Sessions for 9,200 Children and 4,00 Are Excluded.

Superintendent Maxwell of the Brooklyn Board of Education yesterday announced that 9,200 children in the primary grades are in school only half a day, owing to the lack of accommodations. Four thousand children have been excluded entirely for want of seating room.

The Superintendent has requested the Police Department to take a school census for the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but Superintendent McKelvey of the Police Department says that that kind of work at this time of the year is impracticable.

It is estimated that the work by regular agents will cost about $40,000, and there is no money set aside for any such purpose.

MAJOR FREDERICK H. CRUSO DEAD

Stricken with Apoplexy After Accidentally Cutting His Head.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 11.—Major Frederick H. Cruso of South Orange was found dead in his room this afternoon. While in the cellar of his house this morning, he struck his head against a beam and inflicted a deep gash, after which he was stricken with apoplexy. When found, he was lying upon the floor, having fallen from his chair. His head struck against the leg of a stove when he fell.

Major Cruso was widely known in Essex County. He was seventy-four years old, and for twenty years had lived in South Orange. He was a veteran of the late war, and was once very wealthy.

Mrs. Meade Run Down by a Bicycle.

Mrs. Maria Meade, wife of ex-Police Justice Clarence W. Meade, was knocked down by a bicycle at the corner of Thirty-second Street and Eighth Avenue last night.

The rider of the bicycle was David McKelvey, sixteen years old, of 159 West Sixteenth Street.

Ex-Senator Frederick Gibbs, Mrs. Meade's son-in-law, went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station House and made a complaint against the bicyclist, who was locked up.

Mrs. Meade was slightly hurt and went to her home, 408 West Twenty-second Street.

Mr. Carlisle to Speak in Boston.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Carlisle, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Hamlin, left Washington at 10 o'clock this morning for Boston. He will deliver an address at the dinner of the Reform Club of Boston Saturday evening.

Made Wards of Columbia College.

Under a resolution passed by the Columbia College Trustees the three young sons of the late Prof. H. H. Boyesen, who are now attending the Berkeley School, are to become wards of the college and will be educated free of cost.

Ex-Coroner Harry Woltman Dead.

Ex-Coroner Harry Woltman, who had been in Bellevue Hospital four days, died last night from heart disease.

Mr. Woltman for a long time was Richard Croker's right-hand man.

WILL SAIL TO WASHINGTON

Yacht Oneida Leaves Buzzard's Bay for the Capital.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION ENDS

Mr. Cleveland Has Transacted an Immense Amount of Business, but Has Gained Health and Strength.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 11.—The President has finished his vacation, so far as Gray Gables is concerned, and left at 5:15 this afternoon, on the steam yacht Oneida, as the guest of Commodore Benedict. Private Secretary Thurber accompanied him. Mrs. Cleveland, the children, and other members of the family will leave next Tuesday in a special car.

The President's entire journey to Washington will be made on the Oneida, a trip never before made by him, as the President generally sails only as far as New-York, where a train is taken to Washington. The yacht will proceed leisurely along the Sound, and may possibly stop for fishing if the weather is favorable. The President plans not to arrive in Washington before Monday, and possibly not until Tuesday.

In speaking of his vacation this year, the President said it has been a most enjoyable one. The weather for the most part has been exceedingly pleasant, and fishing, both fresh and salt water, was never better. There have been comparatively few callers of a political or office-seeking character, and the President has had most of the time to himself.

One thing is very certain, and it was corroborated by Private Secretary Thurber to-day—that is, that in no time in seasons past has the President been called upon to attend to such a volume of Government matter as this year; and, while he has appeared to do considerable fishing, he has, on the other hand, been very busy, and has oftentimes kept at work until midnight or after. The President has enjoyed excellent health this Summer, and he plainly shows it. In fact, he is fully rested, and in the best health and spirits, and in splendid condition to take up the management of affairs at Washington.

AN OUTRAGEOUS CANARD.

Report That an Assassin Had Attempted the President's Life.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Oct. 11.—A report was sent out early this morning by The Chicago Associated Press that an attempt had been made to assassinate President Cleveland. It is understood here that several newspapers in various parts of the country which are served by the Chicago concern printed the dispatch and bulletined its substance in front of their offices.

There was not a particle of foundation for the dispatch—not a syllable of truth in it. It was a fake story from beginning to end, the second of its sort that had originated with the Chicago concern this season.

When a representative of The United Press called on the President this morning, at 8:30 o'clock, he found him at breakfast with Mrs. Cleveland and the children, in the best of health and spirits. The President characterized the report of an attempted assassination as absurd. The story was too silly to talk about, he said.

The President went fishing soon after breakfast.

Indignation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—In an editorial under the caption "The Associated Press Still at It," The Evening Press to-day says:

The Associated Press again has indulged in its deep-seated, shameless habit of faking news. Early this morning it sent out the report that President Cleveland was assassinated, and papers receiving its service gave publication to the false information. The Evening Press issued an extra refuting The Associated Press lie and restoring public composure. There is nothing so reprehensible in any news-distributing institution as faking, and no honest newspaper or agency will do it. But The Associated Press, driven to desperation by its defeat at the hands of The United Press, has been guilty of the offense in order to impress its patrons with the idea that it is an enterprising and aggressive concern.

Through the maliciousness or ignorance, or perversity of its employes, it startled the world by describing an alleged slaughter of white settlers at Jackson's Hole.

Through the glaring incompetency of its correspondents it falsely reported the race between the Defender and Valkyrie, and said that the English yacht was victor, when the contrary was the fact. Now it comes with information that the President of the United States has been murdered.

Words cannot express the condemnation such gross evil excites in every reader and editor of papers thus victimized. The Associated Press is as much an offender as though it were a merchant and lied about its wares.

There is great indignation in Chicago over this latest fake of The Chicago Associated Press.

Wall Street Disgusted.

A report that President Cleveland had been assassinated was circulated in Wall Street yesterday through the stock quotation ticker service. Since it was duly credited to The Chicago Associated Press, the only comment excited by it was of curiosity regarding the lengths to which that agency of wild and baseless rumor could go and still offer an excuse for doing business. Its exploits in fabrication long ago had discredited it thoroughly down town.

Announcement that the rumor had no foundation, which came on the heels of the first statement, provoked only smiles of weariness because such a source of alleged news as The Chicago Associated Press should be tolerated.

The report down town was that some of the Boston newspapers had been taken in by the yarn, and had placarded it on their bulletins. Chicago was supposed, of course, to have been supplied, since the report seemed to have had its source there.

Only one newspaper in New-York printed anything of it, and although it guarded publication by the opinion that the report was highly improbable, the fact that it yielded to print a line of it excited general ridicule down town.

ALEXANDER C. LANIER DEAD

Was a Member of the Firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Bankers.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 11.—Alexander C. Lanier, member of the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co. of New-York, died this afternoon. He was seventy-five years old.

Run Down in Fifth Avenue.

Thomas Mooney, fourteen years old, of 349 East Thirtieth Street, was run down at 8 o'clock last night by a carriage at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street. The driver of the carriage, which appeared to be a private one, did not stop to see what damage had been done, but whipped up his horses and soon disappeared.

Mooney was carried by a bystander into a drug store, where a bad scalp wound was dressed. Mooney's left hand was also badly injured. Policeman William Flynn and Alexander Burkhardt of 271 Second Avenue, who witnessed the accident, took the boy to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station and from there to Bellevue Hospital. When the boy had been examined by Dr. Goodman, he was sent home.

Gen. Miles Leases a House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Gen. Miles has leased for his residence in this city the house at the corner of Twentieth and G Streets, owned by Surgeon Kindelberger of the navy. It is near the War Department and one square above the residence of Secretary Herbert. Mrs. Miles has returned to New-York to see to the packing of the household effects. Gen. Miles will go to New-York in a few days to superintend their removal and to bring his family to its new home.

On Top

No other preparation has ever equaled in success, sales, or cures the wonderful record of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills. 25 cents.

DENOUNCE THE BARGAIN

State Democracy Men Indignant at the Williams "Deal."

READY TO REPUDIATE EX-INSPECTOR

Practically Decided to Nominate New Candidates in the Twelfth Senate District—May Expel Grote and Kunzenmann.

The indorsement of ex-Police Inspector Williams by the State Democracy for the Senate in the Twelfth District, in return for the Republican indorsement for the Assembly of State Democracy leaders W. F. Grote in the Sixteenth and Jacob Kunzenmann in the Fourteenth Assembly District, is looked upon by men of all parties as one of the vilest bits of "practical politics" ever attempted in this city. It has given Tammany additional reason for claiming with renewed vigor that the placing of three State Democrats on the fusion ticket was agreed to by the Republicans for the sole purpose of getting help either directly or indirectly in the legislative fights. John C. Sheehan, Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall, said yesterday:

"This work in the Twelfth Senate District proves that there was a bargain of some sort. Here are men calling themselves Democrats openly espousing the cause of the Republicans. Not only are they trying in every way to defeat regular Democratic nominees for the Legislature, but they are doing all they can to help elect Republicans."

At the headquarters of the State Democracy, 28 East Twenty-third Street, great indignation was expressed over the conduct of Grote and Kunzenman. Their indorsement of Williams will be repudiated, and a determined effort will be made to-day to expel them from the organization. It is conceded that neither of the men in this disgraceful "deal" is fit to go to the Legislature.

News of what was going on reached the Sub-Executive Committee of the State Democracy on Thursday afternoon. Grote and Kunzenman were sent for and warned not to make any such bargain. This did not stop them, however. They went right ahead, made the "deal," and filed their certificates, and now only their own withdrawal can get their names off the State Democracy's ballots.

The Sub-Executive Committee of the State Democracy met yesterday afternoon to take action on the matter, which is of such vital importance to the good name of the organization. Maurice J. Power, who is indignant over the "deal," the several others and the leaders were present. It was practically decided to nominate new candidates in place of Grote, Kunzenman, and Williams by petition. This will not take the names of these men off the regular ticket, but it will set the State Democracy right so far as possible before the people. So grave was the situation found to be that it was decided that it would be best to have the whole Executive Committee act upon it, and for that purpose calls were sent out for a special meeting of the full committee to be held at 3 o'clock to-day. Neither Grote nor Kunzenman presented himself at headquarters during the day. The following resolution was adopted by the Sub-Committee yesterday:

Whereas, It has been stated that an arrangement has been entered into in the Twelfth Senate District between the Republican organizations in the Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts, composing said Senate district, and the district organizations of the New-York State Democracy in the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Assembly Districts, pursuant to which the said district organizations of the New-York State Democracy have nominated Alexander S. Williams, the Republican candidate for Senator in said Twelfth Senate District, and the Republican district organizations in said Assembly districts have nominated the Democratic Assembly members of the district organizations of the New-York State Democracy in the said Fourteenth and Sixteenth Assembly Districts; and

Whereas, Such an arrangement is in direct violation of the resolution passed by this committee in respect to nominations, and is unanimously disapproved and condemned by this sub-committee.

Resolved, That a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy be called for Saturday, Oct. 12, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider the matters aforesaid and take action thereon.

It was the general opinion among earnest State Democrats last night that Grote and Kunzenman should be promptly expelled.

The Republicans are not wholly pleased with the nomination of Mr. Williams. Some of the State managers are fearful that his candidacy may injure their State ticket. The ex-Inspector, however, was at the Republican State Headquarters, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night, consulting with the managers, and the Republican State Committee will give him all the assistance that it can. While they fear the effects of his candidacy, the Republican managers will exert themselves to elect him.

"I am going to be first at the polls," said the ex-Inspector.

"The State Democracy's Executive Committee will repudiate your indorsement," said the reporter.

"That won't make any difference over in our district," said the ex-Inspector. "I'm going to win this fight."

The Republicans in the Fourteenth District who dissent from the indorsement of Kunzenman in the Assembly nomination of Lawyer Kirby for the Assembly on Thursday night, and claim that he is the regular nominee of the party.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Isaac Strauss, manufacturer of trousers at 6 to 10 Great Jones Street, has failed. Henry Gottgetreu, his attorney, said yesterday that the failure had been precipitated by creditors pressing him. He had secured various creditors with accounts, and had given a chattel mortgage on the share to Samuel Strauss, his brother-in-law, for $1,500. Mr. Gottgetreu estimates the liabilities at $40,000, and will call a meeting of creditors next week, when a statement of affairs will be submitted. The Sheriff has received replevins against Mr. Strauss for $700.

—Concerning the failure of Hess | Morganthau, manufacturers of neckwear at 42 East Twelfth Street, Henry Gottgetreu, their attorney, said yesterday that the trade estimates of their liabilities were exaggerated, and that the total amount would not exceed $30,000, including contingent, confidential, and merchandise debts. They gave two chattel mortgages for $2,500 to two creditors, who took possession of the stock.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against Lawrence Reilly, liquor dealer at 219 Columbus Avenue, from Hayman & Rosenthal for $567 for liquors sold to him by Sonn Brothers. It was obtained on the ground that he had sold out the business to the detriment of creditors. It is said he has transferred the plc e to Francis Mulgrew.

—The Roper & Baxter Cigar Company of Chicago made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are estimated at $100,000. The assets exceed that amount by about $25,000, but they are largely open accounts. The cause of the failure is said to be the difficulty of making collections and the general depression in business.

—Judgment for $1,046 was entered yesterday against Joseph Ayoob, manufacturer of ladies' underwear and dealer in embroidered tablecloths at 73 Washington Street, in favor of Frederick C. Leubuscher for money loaned and legal services in cases of the United States Government against Mr. Ayoob.

—William J. Frederick & Brother, clothiers, of Allentown, Penn., failed yesterday. Two executions, aggregating $22,072, were entered against them by Benneville Frederick, father of the members of the firm.

Judgment was entered yesterday against George J. Stoll of San Francisco for $13,056, in favor of Edward Hauselt, as executor of the estate of Charles Hauselt, for merchandise sold to Mr. Stoll prior to 1890.

—Alfred Griffo, the pugilist, and Hugh Behan yesterday confessed judgment for $3,000 in favor of Martin Dowling on a note which they made for that amount dated Oct. 4, 1895, and payable in one day.

Judgment for $1,755 was entered yesterday, by consent, against John Scott in favor of John M. Littell, on an assigned claim of Henry Daily, Jr., for legal services in numerous cases.

Transcripts of two judgments from Buffalo, N. Y., were entered here yesterday against the Colorado River Irrigation Company for $4,116 in favor of James F. Chard, as trustee.

CHALLENGE TO THE FIFTY

Government Clubmen Would Have a Joint Debate.

MERITS OF THE TICKET THE SUBJECT

Club X to Reconsider Its Action in Rejecting the Candidates—The Preparations Going Forward for Campaign Work.

The Campaign Committee of the Confederated Good Government Clubs met at 8:30 o'clock last night at the City Club, 677 Fifth Avenue, and almost immediately afterward adjourned to headquarters at 1,180 Broadway, where it remained in session until 12 o'clock.

The meeting was conducted behind closed doors and the following members were present: George M. Cassatt, John Jay Chapman, John Brooks Leavitt, Edward D. Page, R. Fulton Cutting, Jacob Miller, W. Harris Roome, Isaac H. Klein, Charles Stewart Davison, C. C. Nadal, and Magnus Gross.

The Executive Committee, composed of Messrs. Tucker, La Farge, Rothschild, Klein, Grant, Pryor, Hayes, Schieffelin, Welling, and Keith, were also in attendance.

The chief result of the evening's deliberations was a challenge to the Committee of Fifty, as expressed in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a challenge be issued to the Committee of Fifty to a joint debate upon the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to support the Good Government Club ticket rather than the fusion ticket.

A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Schieffelin, Keith, and Chapman, was appointed to present this challenge this morning to the Committee of Fifty.

It was given out after the meeting that Club X, which decided two nights ago to reject the good Government ticket, would reconsider its action. Some of the lawyers of the Good Government Clubs said that Club X had not legally the right to take the action it did take.

The Executive Committee of the Campaign Committee will start at once the practical work of the campaign. It proposes to make a "red-hot cart-tail" campaign, to scatter literature, and to canvass from house to house. Isaac Klein has charge of the headquarters at 1,180 Broadway, which will be open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock at night.

A special feature of the Good Government Clubs' campaign is to be the organization of a Speakers' Committee, headed by R. W. G. Welling, Arthur Von Briesen and Dr. Douglas H. Stewart are members of this committee, and Mr. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, said last night, that W. Harris Roome, Preble Tucker, Mr. Leavitt, and numerous others would take active part in this portion of the campaign work.

The Committee on Meetings consists of the following: C. Grant La Farge, Julius Blumberg, and Alfred B. Mason. The Committee on Ballott is composed of Boudinot Keith alone.

The Executive Committee will be found at headquarters, 1,180 Broadway, every day, and the Good Government Club campaign is now launched in earnest.

GOVERNMENT CLUB MEN CONFIDENT.

Some of Their Number, However, Are Against a Third Ticket.

The Good Government Club men are very enthusiastic about their ticket. Arthur von Briesen said yesterday:

"Some people think that the Good Government Club ticket may result in a Tammany victory, because it will draw votes which otherwise might go to the fusion ticket.

"In my opinion this is not likely. For my part, for instance, I could not vote for Mr. Hamilton, candidate for County Clerk, for the reason that at the time of his nomination it was distinctly announced that he was to use the patronage of the office in the party interest, and at Platt's dictation.

"Certainly, I cannot be expected to vote for such a candidate. Neither can I vote for the Tammany candidate; therefore, if no third ticket were in the field, I could not vote at all. So that neither side would have any advantage by my not voting.

"I don't think that by so doing we should help Tammany at all. In my opinion, that very argument, in spite of all that has been done by these 'misleaders,' of the German-American Reform Union, will bring a great majority of the German-American votes to the support of the Good Government ticket. I shall use my utmost efforts in that direction. We are expected to tell these German-Americans that they should not vote for Tammany Hall, and we will so tell them.

"All those who are thoughtful men will vote against Tammany Hall, but not one solitary man among them will be capable of voting for such a man as Hamilton. They have the choice, therefore, of sitting at home or of voting for a clean ticket, such as the Good Government Clubs have put in the field."

Mr. Von Briesen was much amused to see in an interview with Edward Grosse published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that Mr. Grosse referred to him as "a political angel."

"I have read Edward Grosse's remarks," he said, "and all I have to say is that when Mr. Grosse calls me a 'political angel' I doubt whether he is an expert on angels. I rather think that he would be better able to gauge those angels in the other camp."

There are one or two Good Government Club men who strenuously oppose the ticket and do not hesitate to say so. Max Rechnitzer, Recording Secretary of Club I and a delegate from that club to the convention, has written the following letter to the President of his club, Dr. Robert Kunitzer:

Dear Sir: I had the honor to be a delegate of your club to the convention. You know very well I have been opposing the Good Government ticket of its own and have voted for a fusion with all anti-Tammany organizations, therefore I herewith declare I will stick to my principles and fight for a union ticket. I consider the action of the Good Government Clubs as unwise, unpractical, and unpatriotic.

Unwise, because the younger element of the clubs consider themselves far much wiser as so many old and experienced fighters for a good and honest city government, and I guess the existence of such men long before the foundation of the Good Government Clubs is undeniable.

Unpractical, because you put a ticket in the field with absolutely no view of success, and deprive that party which has a just right of your support of so many votes.

And unpatriotic, because you help that corrupt organization which each and every respectable citizen helped to subdue last year with great success, and will do this year also, to a victory. Such actions conform to a fusion with this corrupt organization.

I fear my part cannot join your movement this campaign. I do not want to be misunderstood in so far as to leave your organization entirely; I recognize the great merits and honest intentions of the Good Government Clubs in full, but I do not want to go into a fight against windmills, and prefer to join those who will fight with better success against Tammany. Will you, Mr. President, kindly relieve me of my duties as Recording Secretary of your club and allow me to stay away from your meetings during the campaign?

Christopher H. R. Woodward has sent the following letter of resignation to Charles M. Baldwin, Secretary of Good Government Club O:

SIR: I therby tender my resignation as a member of Good Government Club O to its President and members, to take effect at once. My reason for this action is that I cannot countenance the continuance in the field of the third ticket nominated by Good Government delegates, as I not only believe such a course unwise, but positively iniquitous at a time when all organizations and persons opposed to Tammany Hall and all that name implies should be united in its overthrow and extermination. Your intention is to draw as many votes to your ticket as can be procured; otherwise your position is absurd, and the community can well laugh at your futile efforts to impair in the future any influence you may have wielded for good in the past, for will not they justly doubt the sincerety of your purpose when they remember you did in your own way—circuitous though it be—what you, Dr. Parkhurst, the Chamber of Commerce, and all good citizens have striven to prevent—help the continued existence of Tammany Hall?

And you may do more; in accomplishing your present purpose you might so inoculate new life into the Tiger, that its grip will become so hard and fast upon our civil life that it cannot be loosened and shaken off in a dozen years.

Admitting that the action of your delegates was wise, courageous, and honest in its inception and beneficial in its result, because the high moral character and ability of the persons named by them forced the antagonistic anti-Tammany organizations to fuse and nominate exceptionally good men, who are to run on a platform which is almost identical with the Good Government's, yet you are willing to undo this and the work completed during the past year. However good the means to an end may be, if the end is necessarily evil, I cannot sanction them.

My belief is, if, between the time of your first action and your determination last Thursday evening to go it alone and be counted, the members of the different clubs had been called together, their disapproval would have been made so manifest that such action would have been impossible. If you should reconsider this matter while there is still time, little harm may be done. You should subordinate your desires, as other organizations, such as the New-York State Democracy, have done, and join hands with all those who wish pure municipal government and are willing to throw off party ties to preserve in its integrity the name of their city. Yours respectfully,

CHRISTOPHER H. R. WOODWARD.

Mr. Woodward was one of the founders of the Good Government Clubs, and is a lawyer at 10 Wall Street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS

and Announcements that are correct in phraseology, superior in workmanship, and in sizes approved by refined taste.

Marriage certificates engrossed and illuminated.

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UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

REGISTER'S CLERKS IN COURT

The Testimony for and against Levy's Men —Magistrate Mott Reserves His Decision.

The two clerks from the Register's office who were arrested at the instance of the Commissioners of Accounts for alleged retention of fees paid to them in the Chattel Mortgage Department of the Register's office, were before Magistrate Mott, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon. The case of Louis I. Musliner, charged with the larceny of $1.10 on Aug. 6, was first heard.

Eugene Shepard, the examiner for the Commissioners, was the first witness. He described the way in which he went to the office on the day mentioned, and asked for forty mortgages to examine. Afterward he handed Musliner $2, which the latter took.

His testimony was corroborated by Robert S. H. Butler, another examiner for the department, who went to the office on the day mentioned, and watched the whole transaction. Butler said he had been paid $5 for doing this. He said he repeated the operation in the afternoon, when Shepard examined forty more mortgages, and handed a similar fee to Alfred Katz, the second prisoner. Both these witnesses testified that the operation took two hours, one in the morning and the other later in the afternoon.

There was some corroborative testimony and then the prosecution rested. Lawyer Abraham Levy, who appeared for the prisoners, moved that the case be dismissed for insufficient evidence. Magistrate Mott said he preferred to hear the defense, and Musliner was the first to stand. The clerk said that the average amount realized from the examination of chattel mortgages was from 60 cents to $1.30 daily. He swore that he had never in the two years he had been in the office received $2 from any one person for the examination of forty mortgages at one time.

Henry J. Moore, a reporter for The Real Estate Record and Guide, testified that he had been for twenty-four years in the habit of visiting the Register's office daily. He saw Shepard and Butler there on Aug. 6, and remembered that he saw three or four mortgages handed to them to examine. He said he was of the opinion that it was impossible to examine forty mortgages in an hour.

Bormiford Boniface, a special mortgage examiner, testified that it was impossible to examine forty mortgages in an hour. He said he was at the office at the time mentioned by Shepard and Butler, and he was sure that there had been no call for forty mortgages.

Matthew Glennon, the chief clerk of the department, testified that he had never known the money received from the examination of mortgages to foot up more than $1.90 in one day. That was the high-water mark. The examination of forty in an hour was impossible, and a call for forty would have attracted unusual attention.

Shepard was recalled, and said he had watched and had seen eighty mortgages examined in the place that day.

Magistrate Mott reserved decision.

Mr. Grace Objects to the Trolley.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Oct. 11.—The commission for the widening of the Middle Neck Road met to-night. The wealthy Summer residents, headed by ex-Mayor William R. Grace, opposed the widening. Mr. Grace's testimony was that he did not consider the road necessary.

The opposition on the part of the wealthy residents is because they fear that if the road is widened a trolley line will be constructed, which would spoil the village for Summer residents.

C. Pliny Brigham Injured.

GREENPORT, N. Y., Oct. 11.—C. Pliny Brigham, owner of the large shipyard at this place, was severely injured this afternoon. A large splinter from a wedge that was being driven in the keel of a vessel struck him in the cheek, penetrating clear through the flesh into the mouth. With much difficulty the splinter was removed.

SUTRO BLAMES THE FIFTY

G. A. R. U. Names on Ticket Might Have Prevented Bolt to Tammany.

BUT HE WAS NOT CONSULTED

Plans for the Meeting to be Held Tuesday by Those Opposed to Aiding the Tiger—Sheriff Tamsen Indignant.

The German-American Reform Union situation is still very confused, as the strength of the element which is to meet next Tuesday night has not been disclosed, and as those in favor of repudiating the action taken by the General Committee last Wednesday assert that their numbers are constantly growing.

Tax Commissioner Theodore Sutro, who is the most active member of the German-American Reform Union in preparing for Tuesday night's meeting, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"If I had been consulted by the members of the Committee of Fifty, I would have told them frankly that they were making a great mistake in not recognizing the German-American Reform Union by placing the names of some members of that organization on their ticket.

"If they had done this it would have strengthened my hands in making a fight against the bolt of the organization into Tammany Hall. The active leaders of the Union, with the exception of Dr. Senner and myself, had been working in this direction for some time before the meeting was held.

"I proposed that we should adopt an attitude of neutrality at Wednesday night's meeting, because I felt that this proposition would attract a much larger number of votes than the one directly in favor of voting for the fusion ticket.

"After the meeting was over several of the members who did not agree with the vote of the majority gathered around me and said they would not vote the Tammany ticket. I said to them that we ought to have a meeting to determine upon our course, and next Tuesday was fixed as the date.

"Until after all these arrangements had been made Carl Schurz had nothing to do with our protest, but I understand that he has since joined in with us, and has approved of our action.

"I wish it to be distinctly understood that we shall not meet next Tuesday as supporters of the fusion ticket or of any ticket. What course we shall pursue will be determined at our meeting. We may decide to remain neutral, or to vote for any candidate we choose, or to vote for the entire fusion ticket."

Jean Weil, one of the Vice Presidents of the German-American Reform Union, said yesterday morning that Mr. Sutro's district had sent fifteen delegates, fourteen of whom voted in favor of Tammany Hall, leaving only Mr. Sutro himself in favor of neutrality. Mr. Sutro was asked for his answer to this statement. He replied:

"My district is the fifth, one of the downtown west-side districts. It has been twice reorganized, owing to the recent apportionment. Some members who live in the present district were originally elected from other districts. After all, the question is not whether fourteen members of my district supported me, but whether fourteen members of other districts are not prepared to do so.

"Since I have taken this matter up I have heard from men who have been intimidated from voting the way they felt by the fear of losing their jobs. A German, with a large family, as Germans usually have, is not his own master when he is depending upon a municipal salary of $1,000 or $1,200 a year for his support."

"What do you think of Mr. Ottendorfer's course?" Mr. Sutro was asked.

"I have nothing to say upon that subject, but I have my own opinion," he replied.

It was said yesterday on good authority that Mr. Sutro was one of Mayor Strong's candidates for the City Court bench. A German-American Reform Union leader who is familiar with all the inside workings of the organization said that Dr. Senner had promised to urge Mr. Sutro's name as the German candidate for the Supreme Court bench. When the Committee of Fifty finally arranged the ticket, Mr. Sutro discovered that Dr. Senner had forgotten to mention his name at all. Since then the two men have held an attitude of dignified reserve toward each other.

Sheriff Tamsen was very indignant yesterday at the assertion published in a morning paper that he was in favor of supporting Tammany Hall, in order to abate the zeal of Col. Fellows, the District Attorney, in the prosecution of Mr. Tamsen for neglect now in progress toward a trial by jury.

"The matter is now out of the District Attorney's hands," said the Sheriff. "having been brought before Judge Fitzgerald by Gen. Tracy on a demurrer. As Judge Fitzgerald has always been a strong anti-Tammany man, he is not affected by any course which the German-American Reform Union may take.

"Besides, I have not taken a prominent part in the proceedings which resulted in the union giving its support to the Tammany ticket. I was not at Wednesday night's meeting. I have always advised caution, and discountenanced anything which looked like a deal, because it might tie the hands of the Germans at some future time.

"I have always been true to the obligation which my election on the Committee of Seventy ticket imposed on me, and have kept this fact in view in making my appointments.

"Most of the Republican members of the German-American Reform Union left it long ago, when they found that it was Democratic in sentiment. They first tried to get hold of the organization for political purposes, and when they failed they got out.

"There is no union between Tammany and the German-American Reform Union to-day, but merely a temporary alliance for a specific purpose. The Tammany leaders offered us three places on their ticket, but we refused them."

Another leader of the German-American Reform Union confirmed Sheriff Tamsen's statement about the offer and refusal of places on the Tammany ticket. He defied any one to say that Wednesday night's meeting was gagged or that a snap vote was taken.

There were altogether thirty-one speeches made, this leader said, turn and turn about, for and against Tammany. To prove that the German-American Reform Union was not composed of office grabbers, he said that they could have had a direct nomination on the fusion ticket or a nomination by the State Democracy. They might also have had still better terms by dealing directly with the Republicans, who were anxious to purchase their support at any cost within reason.

Tammany Hall had offered to give Amend a place on its ticket, as one of the Judges of the City Court, but the offer had been refused.

This leader also said that a meeting of the members of the German-American Reform Union would shortly be held in Mr. Sutro's district, in order to turn him down and shut him up.

In Memory of Prof. Boyesen.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, on Oct. 10, the following resolution was adopted:

"The members of the Board of Managers of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions regretfully make record of the decease of Prof. H. H. Boyesen of Columbia College. Prof. Boyesen took great interest in the formation of the National League, being one of the original incorporators, in 1889, and for years he was a member of the Board of Managers. Documents 1 and 2 of our publications bear the stamp of his critical judgment in every sentence. In Prof. Boyesen's removal literature and scholarship lose an ornament and American institutions a loyal defender."

The resolution was entered upon the minutes of the league, and a copy will be sent to members of Prof. Boyesen's family.

The Life of a Mohawk Chief.

Gen. James Grant Wilson presided at a meeting of the Genealogical and Biographical Society, at 23 West Forty-fourth Street, last night, and read a paper on "The Life of Arend Ban Curler, a Chief of the Mohawks." He exhibited Curler's journal, written in 1634, and a silver medal and cane presented to him in 1750 by King George II.

At the close of Gen. Wilson's address, the Rev. Dr. Newton Maynard spoke of the treatment accorded the American Indians by the United States Government. He said that England treated the Indians better and did more to Christianize them than ever the United States Government did, and said it would be well for the authorities at Washington to learn from England how to take good care of the poor simple redman.

Dr. Alter spoke in much the same strain as Dr. Maynard.

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WANT A BIG CAMPAIGN FUND

Republican Managers Will Make Strenuous Efforts to Gain the Legislature—Mr. Miller and Excise Plank.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the managers at the Republican State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to raise a big campaign fund, especially for use in legislative districts. Thomas C. Platt wants to make certain of the Legislature. He is paying attention especially to the Senators. Much of the money that is to be raised will be spent in the city Senatorial districts. Mr. Platt thinks he can capture two or three Democratic districts through Democratic dissatisfaction and independent Democratic nominees.

Controller Roberts came to town yesterday. He is not a Platt man, but the statesmen about the Fifth Avenue Hotel said he had come to make his peace with Mr. Platt, and that as a result a peace that will endure during this campaign, at least, was patched up.

The news that ex-Senator Warner Miller has been invited to speak next Tuesday evening at the Cooper Union, printed in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES, does not please the Republican State managers.

"What will he do about the excise plank adopted by the Republicans in this county?" they were asking yesterday.

This is a pertinent query. The Republican County Convention adopted a platform that repudiates ex-Senator Miller's plank in the Republican State platform in reference to the maintenance of the Sunday laws. If Mr. Miller speaks on his own plank, the Republicans say, he will drive votes away from them in this city, and he cannot consistently speak on the Republican County Convention's plank.

The meeting at Cooper Union will be held under the auspices of the Republican Club's Campaign Committee, and Adelbert H. Steele, its Chairman, has sent out the following notice, although it is understood that Mr. Miller has not sent his acceptance of the invitation to speak:

I beg to inform you that a mass meeting will be held at Cooper Union on Tuesday evening next, Oct. 15, at which the Hon. Warner Miller, the Hon. L. E. Quigg, and other prominent speakers will be present.

Edward Lauterbach, who is also a member of the Republican Club's Campaign Committee, said he had not been consulted about the matter.

The County Committee knows nothing about it," said Mr. Lauterbach.

Congressman Quigg says he will not be at the meeting because he has a previous engagement to speak at the Lenox Republican Club.

An afternoon Republican paper quotes Mr. Steele as saying:

It's a great thing. Mr. Miller is a powerful speaker. He is going to talk on National issues. Neither the State nor County Committee has anything to do with the matter. This is the first gun of the campaign for the Republican Club, and we have chosen to have Warner Miller there, and that's all there is to it. What have you heard about it? Some of them are nervous, eh?

The invitation to Mr. Miller was decided upon when about forty members of the committee were present. I know Lauterbach doesn't like it, but there are lots of things Ed doesn't like, though he is a magnificent fellow all through. It won't split the party. We will have a tremendous rally, and be sure to state that Warner Miller will speak on National issues. The campaign will be made on National issues, and not on the platform of a County Committee. We decided on this meeting before the County Convention was held. We have not the slightest fear of Mr. Miller forgetting proper discretion.

Congressman Odell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, was asked last night if he expected that Mr. Miller's speech would be sent to State Headquarters for revision. Mr. Odell laughed, and said, "Go on, now; go on, now."

The Campaign Committee appointed by Edward Lauterbach, and which will be enlarged and indorsed by the Republican County Committee when it meets next week, met yesterday afternoon at Republican headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, and elected ex-Postmaster Van Cott Chairman. A Committee on Registration, made up of Abraham Gruber, Hamilton Williams, and Alfred R. Page, was appointed to go to work without delay. A sub-committee of the Campaign Committee was determined on. It will have five members, and will run the campaign. Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Van Cott will be members of it. It will have the power to decide disputes as to nominations in Assembly districts.

Colored Republicans Anxious.

The Colored Republican County Organization met last night at 114 West Fifty-third Street to discuss resolutions attacking the Committee of Fifty and the regular Republican organization for placing Democrats on the county ticket. Charles F. Butler presided. There was a great deal of discussion as to the propriety of taking any hasty action. A motion was made and carried that the resolution be laid on the table and that a committee be appointed to wait on the Committee of Fifty and the Republican County Committee and ascertain what they were going to do for their colored friends. The committee will meet in the clubhouse of the Sons of New-York, a colored organization, at 155 West Fifty-third Street, to-morrow afternoon.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS.

—Some time—maybe in a Speakership contest, and may be when a State ticket is to be nominated—Republican Executive Chairman Odell may tell to a startled public what he thinks of certain political doings in which Speaker Fish had a hand this year. There is something approaching a coolness betwen the two as a result of the Judiciary Convention in the district which includes Putnam and Orange Counties. Mr. Fish is credited with an ambition to be Governor. If he ever gets the delegates from Orange County it will be, it is said, after he has squared himself for the way the Putnam County delegates treated Col. Dickey, who was Mr. Odell's candidate for the Supreme Court.

—One of the questions which arouses heated debates in Oneida County just now is this: "How many campaign buttons has Coggeshall disposed of?" The Weaver men claim that not to exceed 1,000 are worn. Coggeshall men claim that ten times that number are out. The buttons contain a miniature photograph of Mr. Coggeshall. One thing which might be well taken into the account is that small boys who will not vote for ten years are just as eager to get them as any one.

—Assemblyman S. Fred Nixon of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, is a candidate for re-election. He has begun thus early a campaign for the Speakership. This, of course, is on the assumption by him that he will be elected and that Republicans will have a majority in the Assembly.

—The Belden men in Onondaga County have made no fight this year against the faction led by ex-Collector Francis Hendricks. This faction is in such absolute control that a candidate for Mayor was nominated this week without a show of opposition.

—As there are no paster ballots this year, campaign expenses will be lighter for candidates than in former years. It will also be harder to get votes for candidates not on regular tickets.

A Congressional Candidate Dead.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Judge Cyrus L. Cook, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth Illinois District, who was nominated last week to succeed the late Congressman Remann, died suddenly to-day in this city. The cause of death was probably heart disease. Judge Cook was in the city to attend the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, having arrived from his home at Edwardsville yesterday. His death will necessitate a special convention to nominate another candidate in the Eighteenth District.

COGGESHALL NOT WANTED

An Anti-Snapper Objection to Regular Democracy's Action.

CALL FOR A NEW CONFERENCE

The Senator's Name on the Democratic Ticket Not Approved—The Situation in Erie Much Complicated.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Ex-Mayor Thomas E. Kinney, as Democratic State Committeeman for Oneida County, with credentials from the May convention held at Syracuse in 1892, has issued a call to the Democracy of Oneida County for a conference, to be held to-morrow afternoon, in relation to the nomination of Henry J. Coggeshall for Senator by the Democratic Executive Committee. The call, in part, says:

A crisis has come; the thing is done; the fraud is consummated; the man who has been hurling cyclones of abuse on the Democratic Party for the last quarter of a century—its bitterest foe and severest denouncer from the platform of every town and hamlet in the county—to the utter amazement of all self-respecting Democrats, by some hocus pocus is put upon the Democratic ticket as our candidate for State Senator. Has the Democratic Party of Oneida County fallen so low that we must take up with the cast-off clothes of the Republicans? And such a suit! See what a rent the envious Gunn made! But it was left for the New-York City police to finish the job, and to-day there is not a sound patch on it from collar to boots. It is the shameful dealing and dickering of a handful of political pot hunters, who have the Democratic Party under their heels in this county.

The conference is called, says the document, "to take some action to save our party from this calamity, which has been foisted upon it."

MORE TROUBLE IN ERIE.

Locke's Action Causes Confusion in the Democratic Ranks.

BUFFALO, Oct. 11.—The Democratic situation was further complicated to-day by the refusal of the leading candidates of the independent ticket to accept the regular nominations tendered to them yesterday. Franklin D. Locke, who named the independent ticket, worked with the candidates so successfully that they fell in with his proposition to decline the regular nominations and stand on the reform ticket alone. He did this because the organization county convention did not adopt a resolution putting the present County Committee out of office.

A conference was held at Mr. Locke's office this noon, and County Judge Seaver and Assessor Callahan, both renominated; George Gorham, the candidate for Surrogate; Henry W. Zipp, candidate for City Treasurer, and Charles H. Utley and J. N. Adam, candidates for Councilmen, all agreed to decline the regular nomination.

The organization scarcely knows what to do now. With two Democratic tickets in the field, the Republicans are sure to win everything. There is much criticism of Mr. Locke's course in forcing these candidates to make a sacrifice of themselves because the organization will not turn the party machinery over to him.

To add to the confusion, the Chairman of the County Committee overlooked the provisions of the law and called the ward caucuses for the nomination of Alderman and Supervisors for Oct. 17.

He discovered late to-day that no regular nominations could be made after to-day. The committee was called together and nominations for Alderman and Supervisor were made without the preliminary of caucuses. But when the Chairman of the County Committee went to the City Hall to file the nominations he found that the Clerk's office had been closed five minutes. Unless some way can be found to evade the law and get the ward nominations on the regular ticket under the provision of the law for filling vacancies, the candidates for ward offices will have to run independently if at all.

Only one Democratic Alderman's term of office expires this year. He is John Sheehan, a relative of the former Lieutenant Governor, who was elected to represent the First Ward two years ago. It was his election that gave rise to the charges on which Gov. Flower removed Sheriff Beck. The refusal of County Judge Seaver and Assessor Callahan to accept regular nominations caused much surprise, as both have been classed as organization men.

THE QUESTION OF TICKETS.

Arguments in the Case of a Reform Democrat's Nomination.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—Secretary of State Palmer gave a hearing this afternoon on the objections made by William C. Daley, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Twenty-fourth District, to the filing of the certificate of nomination of William Church Osborn, for Senator from that district, by the Democratic Party Reform Organization.

The district comprises the Counties of Dutchess, Putnam, and Columbia. Mr. Osborn is also the regular Democratic nominee, and his nomination by the Democratic Party Reform Organization was made in order to have his name printed in that party's column as well as in the regular Democratic column. The Democratic Party Reform Organization is the successor of the Empire State Democracy, which cast over 10,000 votes in the State at the last general election, and has indorsed the Democratic State nominees, whose names will head that party's column on the blanket ballot.

Robert Hunter of Poughkeepsie appeared with Mr. Daley. Mr. Hunter said that no convention of the Democratic Party Reform Organization had been held to place Mr. Osborn in nomination. He held that the Democratic Reform Organization did not poll 1 per cent. of the vote cast in that Senatorial district at the last election, as required by law.

Amasa J. Parker, Jr., and William C. Albro appeared for Mr. Osborn. Mr. Parker called upon the complainants to prove that no convention had been held. He said the complaint should be dismissed for the reason that the objections filed stated that the Democratic Reform Organization had not cast 1 per cent. of the total vote in the district last Fall. He claimed that no nomination for Senator in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District had been filed by the "Democratic Reform Organization," but by the "Democratic Party Reform Organization." The complaint did not show that the Democratic Party Reform Organization had not cast 1 per cent. of the total vote in the district last Fall.

He quoted from a recent opinion of Attorney General Hancock to the effect that where a party cast 10,000 votes in the State at the last general election the names of its local nominees could be placed in the party column, even if the party had not cast 1 per cent. of the total vote in the district in which the nomination is made.

Secretary of State Palmer took the papers and said he would announce his decision Tuesday next.

A FIGHT AGAINST O'DELLISM.

Strong Fusion City Ticket Placed in the Field at Newburg.

NEWBURG, Oct. 11.—An effort is being made here by the Democrats, backed by independents and dissatisfied Republicans, to break the O'Dell control that has been maintained for years. The Democrats to-day placed in nomination for Mayor against Benjamin B. O'Dell, the Republican candidate, John D. Van Buren, who was one of the committee in charge of the Tweed investigation in New-York. He is one of the leading surveyors and engineers of the State.

In order to add strength to the ticket merchants and business men generally have consented to the use of their names as indorsers.

John J. S. McCroskory, an ex-Mayor, and President of the Newburg National Bank, is a candidate for Almshouse Commissioner; Daniel G. Cameron, a leading lumber dealer of the city, was named for President of the Common Council; Dr. C. F. Allan, one of the leading dentists; Charles Mapes, an ex-Commissioner of Excise; George W. Decker, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and Lewis M. Smith, Treasurer of the Chadbourn & Caldwell Manufacturing Company, are candidates for School Trustees.

No such ticket was ever before placed in nomination by the Democratic electors of the city. The Independents will not now attempt to make up their ticket, which, it is understood, was to have been headed by one of the bitterest fighters against the O'Dells in the Republican Party. The ward nominations are in keeping with the city ticket.

Candidates Withdraw from Ticket.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Democratic County Committee of this (Steuben) county has nominated Frank B. Brown of Corning for Assemblyman, in the First District, in place of Charles O. Shockey, who declined the nomination.

John L. Slocum and Frank J. Nelson have filed with the County Clerk declinations for the offices of County Clerk and District Attorney, respectively.

Small Registration in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Oct. 11.—There is a marked decrease in the registration in the thirte

NEW PUBLICATIONS

EARLY AUSTRALASIAN ANNALS

THE HISTORY OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES. By Edward Jenks. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.60.

A remark that Mr. Edward Jenks makes here is about true. "The Englishman discovers nothing and invents nothing." What he possesses "is a marvelous knack of adopting and developing the discoveries and inventions of others." It is the talent of appropriation. "When once the existence of lands hitherto unknown had been established, no perils, no threats could prevent the English from swooping down upon the prize." Columbus, Gama, Torres, Tasman, Cartier found lands, but neither Italian, Spaniard, Portuguese, Dutch, nor French could keep out the Englishman, for he alone had hundreds of years ago what he has to-day the ability to colonize.

When first came to Europe the inkling that there was some vast body of land in the furthermost south seas? The French claim that Guillaume de Testa first found Australia, and styled it Java la Grande, (Great Java.) But the possibility is that Testa had only heard of it. From a port in Peru, in 1595 sailed Alvaro de Mendana on a voyage of discovery far to the west, but what he did is hardly known. In 1605, from Lima, went across the sea de Quiros. He found one of the Hebrides, and to it he gave the name of Austral del Espiritu Santo, but here the discoverer halted.

It was de Torres who was more fortunate and enterprising. He made New-Guinea, trying to reach China via the Philippine Islands. The weather opposed; he could not double the eastern point, and so coasted along the southern shore. Then the straits which bear his name were found by him, and he sighted Australia. Now came several hardy Dutchmen, notably, Theodoric Hertoge, better known as Dick Hartog, who saw the great island; but the turning point in the history of Australian maritime exploration is the famous voyage made by Abel Jansz Tasman in the year 1642. Tasman's discoveries were extended, and "he added a new chapter to the world's history." Tasman's "Staates Land" was named by the Dutch Government New-Zealand.

Dampier, who really was a gentleman adventurer and a pirate, for the two were interchangeable terms in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, visited Australia in 1689. He wrote: "New-Holland is a very large Tract of Land, but I am certain that it joins neither to Asia, Africa, nor America." Finally, after half a century, came Capt. James Cook, and he gave real character to Australia. When Cook died, killed in Karakara Bay, in 1779, Australia, as far as outline went, had been traced.

Mr. Jenks gives in a succinct manner the appearance of Australia from a physical point of view. It has a physiognomy of its own. It has but few undulations, and is comparatively flat. Except in the north, navigable rivers are wanting, for even the Murray and the Darling carry little water in the Summer. The climate is one of the finest in the world, and the excessive heat of 100°, as at Melbourne, does not cause prostration. The soil is fertile, and shows a remarkable capacity for fostering and developing animal and plant life. As to the aborigines, they were of such an inferior grade as to possess the least powers of resistance.

New-Zealand is entirely a different country. It has no dried or parched appearance. There are no extremes of heat. It is a well-timbered country, with a rich soil. In the Maories the Englishman found his match. The natives were brave and intelligent. From their chivalrous and generous traits they caused respect. There is a certain amount of confusion and misapprehension when the terms "Australia" and "Australasia" are used. Australia is a part of Australasia. Australasia is a comprehensive term, and would, besides Australia include the three islands of New-Zealand, the countless islands of the Pacific, with Borneo and Sumatra.

The history of the founding of a European colony in Australia is curious, as it has some relation to our own country. When the liberties of the United States were declared, besides the loss of territory England was at her wit's ends as to what to do with prisoners convicted of certain offenses. In 1666 a statute had been framed authorizing transportation of "lewd, disorderly, and lawless persons." Some 500 men and women were annually sent out of England, principally to the southern colonies of America. It was a fairly lucrative business, for convicts were valuable, worth £10 for a man and £8 for a woman. Whether the English Government made money out of the transportation business is not known; but to the Government it was a satisfactory arrangement.

When there were no longer American colonies, a check came to the system. The question was mooted by Parliament, and the idea was entertained of sending convicts to Africa, when Mr. Banks, afterward Sir Joseph, proposed Australia and Botany Bay. In 1783 a Mr. Matra thought that Australia would be a good place for loyal Americans and Tories, those whose devotion to the mother country had left them in a painful position. Lord Sydney (1784) listened to Matra and seems to have first conceived the idea that Australia would be just the country for a penal colony. It is likely that Matra's ideas of benefiting loyal Americans was overlooked, though the convict matter was kept concealed. Finally, in 1786, there came an order from Council which definitely fixed upon the eastern coast of New-Holland as a place to which convicts ought to be transported under the act of 1783.

Mr. Jenks gives a short account of Capt. Arthur Phillip, who took out the first convicts, 550 men and 200 women, in 1787. On Jan. 18, 1788, the Supply reached Botany Bay. Botany Bay, Capt. Phillip saw, was ill suited for a colony, and he sought Port Jackson, and then found a fine harbor, "now the pride and delight of the citizens of Sydney." Then, on the 24th of January, preparations were made for the settlement at "Sydney Cove." Just here one of those strange incidents occurred on the day when the English ships were to change their quarters. In the offing were seen two French men-of-war. That was the expedition under command of La Pérouse, bound on a voyage of discovery and appropriation. M. de la Pérouse was only a few days late. Though Cook had claimed for England a mighty slice of the earth, he had no better rights than had Spain, Holland, or France. It is seizure which gives a title, "squatting," according to the law of nations, and, therefore, there is "some justification for the saying that England won Australia by just six days."

We need not follow the struggles of the colony. At first starvation threatened. It cannot be said that the conduct of the colonists at the beginning was good. Though every effort was made to get free emigrants, they were at first in the minority. Sentimentalists may argue that the criminal, if he has a bare chance, will at once reform. In Australia, at the beginning, he did not, and the "emancipists," those whose sentences had expired, are described "as being almost worse than the actual convicts." Phillip resigned in 1792. His task had been a difficult one. He was succeeded by Capt. Hunter, and then the fortunes of the colony rose steadily. Now began stock raising and agricultural work. In 1797 coal was discovered.

Mr. Jenks follows out the fortunes of Australia and New-Zealand up to the most recent date, giving in detail the numerous complex political situations. The experiences have been many. On what lines these mighty colonies will develop it is not our business to prophesy. Will it be a federal Parliament or a loosely linked body, "working in honorable rivalry toward a common end?" Australasia has the greatest of traditions, the same home country as the United States, and those sacred traditions must shape her ends.

Grouping together the last statistics of the Australasian colonies, as New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, Queensland, and New-Zealand, we find a total population of 3,824,247, with 16,269,558 acres under cultivation. The imports were £72,095,907, and exports, £73,717,267. In the single State of New-York there are about twice as many white people to-day as in the entire Australasian colonies.

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By Balfour Stewart, LL. D., F. R. S., late Professor of Natural Philosophy Victoria University, Owen's College, Manchester. Sixth edition, revised, with additions, by Robert E. Baynes, M. A., student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Dr. Lee's Reader in Physics. New Edition. 12mo, cloth; $2.25, net.

STEELE.—RED ROWANS.
By Mrs. F. A. Steele, author of "Miss Stuart's Legacy," &c. 12mo, cloth; $1.00.

TAIT.—DYNAMICS.
By P. G. Tait, M. A., Sec. R. S. E., Honorary Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 12mo, cloth; $2.50, net.

TURGENER'S NOVELS.—New Volumes. A SPORTSMAN'S SKETCHES.
By Ivan Turgener. Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett. 2 vols., 16mo, cloth; $2.50.

WAKELING.—THE OXFORD CHURCH MOVEMENT. Sketches and Recollections.
By the late G. Wakeling. With an introduction by Earl Nelson. 8vo, cloth, uncut edge; $2.25.

WELLS.—THE WONDERFUL VISIT.
By H. G. Wells, author of "The Time Machine." 12mo, cloth; $1.25.

WIEDERSHEIM.—THE STRUCTURE OF MAN. An Index to His Past History.
By Dr. R. Wiedersheim. Translated by H. and M. Barnard. The translation edited and annotated and a preface written by G. B. Howes, F. L. S., Professor of Zoology, Royal College of Science, London; with 106 figures in the text. 8vo, cloth, $2.60, net.

WILSON.—ATLAS OF THE FERTILIZATION AND KARYOKINESIS OF THE OVUM.
By Edmund B. Wilson, Ph. D., Professor of Invertebrate Zoology in Columbia College, with the co-operation of Edward Leaming, M. D., F. R. P. S., Instructor in Photography at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia College. With illustrations. 4to, cloth, $4.00, net.

YONGE.—THE LONG VACATION.
By Charlotte M. Younge, author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," &c. 12mo, cloth, $1.

YOUNG.—THE LAST OF THE VIKINGS. A Book for Boys.
By Captain Charles Young. With illustrations by J. Williamson. 12mo, cloth, gilt, $1.50.

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FROEBEL FOR ENGLISH READERS

THE MOTTOES AND COMMENTARIES OF FRIEDRICH FROEBEL'S MOTHER PLAY. Mother Communings and Mottoes Rendered into English Verse by Henrietta R. Eliot. Prose Commentaries Translated, with an Introduction by Susan E. Blow. 16mo. Illustrated. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

This is not a translation—a mere translation of Froebel; it is Froebel in English, as though Froebel had been an Englishman or an American and had done his thinking and writing in the English language. It must be said, though, that as a piece of literary work this English edition of the "Mottoes and Commentaries" is of a much higher order than the original work on which it is based, and is a much better thing in all respects than Froebel himself could have given us if he had been able to write in English no better than he wrote in his own language. The original Froebel is rather hard reading, and the literal translations that have been made for the use of English mothers and teachers have been, in parts, not only uninteresting, but unfathomable as well.

In the work under notice the translator—a better word would be interpreter—gives us clear reflections of Froebel's ideas; makes his ideas much plainer than Froebel himself makes them in the work that is directly from his pen. In its poetical portions the English Froebel is so far ahead of the original work that it is not at all improbable that the English verses, sooner or later, will be translated into German, and form part of a new edition of Froebel, which shall illustrate the fact that literature as well as wine sometimes is improved by taking sea voyages. Really, it would be a grand good thing for German mothers and teachers who make use of kindergarten methods, if the entire English work could be translated; not only the volume under notice, but another volume, which will come later, in which we shall find the songs and music which children are to sing in their games.

This English work is the result of Miss Blow's determination, in which she was supported by a wealthy publishing house, to make a perfect handbook for the use of English-speaking mothers and children. To carry out her determination she has called upon many specialists for help. Mrs. Eliot has done the poetic work for this volume and has acquitted herself of her task with great credit. Her lines are not simple translations of Froebel's rude verses, but are charming poems. She has interwoven with the substance of the mottoes many of the ideas suggested and worked out in the commentaries. Dr. Harris is confident that this new feature will commend itself to the reader. This feature is illustrated in the motto for the "Weather Vane" play, which runs as follows:

Watch as your baby grows, and you will see
That his whole life, wherever he may be,
Is a perpetual mimicry.

An engine now, he puffs with all his might;
Anon, with brows perplexed, he feigns to write—
Or strides his chair, a mounted knight.

Brimming with life, but knowing not as yet
Even the letters of the alphabet,
He imitates each pattern set.

And watching him, perchance you question why
Each new activity that meets his eye
Excites him his own skill to try.

His is an instinct, ignorantly wise!
Only in doing can he realize
The thing that's done beneath his eyes.

A stranger midst the surging life of men,
He to his own life's stature shall attain
By taking—to give back again.

A prose translation of the mottoes by Miss Blow is added to the poetic translations, the purpose being "to make it certain that none of Froebel's subtle ideas shall escape because of the difficulty in presenting them in poetry." The commentaries have been given in what Dr. Harris says is "a clear prose as can be written." The illustrations have been reproduced from the edition of William Lange, now out of print. They deserve the praise Dr. Harris bestows upon them, for they are both quaint and instructive; nevertheless it is permissible to regret that new illustrations were not prepared, for it would have been as easy to procure illustrations superior to any that had been made as it was to procure better versification and more intelligible presentation of ideas than had been made in a previous edition of Froebel.

The key to the excellence of this new version of Froebel is the fact that Miss Blow has undertaken to present a work of value to those who use kindergarten methods, rather than to present Froebel. She had a perfect right to do this. It is important that the greatest possible advantage should be taken of the system Froebel founded, and it would have been a mistake for Miss Blow to withhold improvements through disinclination to take liberties with the work in which the Froebel system is exhibited imperfectly.

LITERARY NOTES

—Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will publish this season a biography of Francis Parkman, by Charles H. Farnham. The historian's uncollected papers will be added to the work. There will be two portraits, one showing Parkman in his youth. A picture of his home will be given.

—Henry Holt & Co. have about ready a new volume in their Buckram Series—"A Man and His Womankind," by Nora Vynne. The problem dealt with is the danger that unselfishness on the part of women will foster selfishness in men.

—Mrs. Molesworth's new story for children, which Macmillan & Co. have in preparation, is called "The Carved Lions."

—H. S. Wells, the author of "The Time Machine," has written another volume in the same vein of satire, which he calls "The Wonderful Visit." It will be issued soon by Macmillan & Co.

—Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are preparing to publish a new and elaborately illustrated edition of "Robinson Crusoe." They are also about to issue a war story for boys, called "The Blue Balloon," and a tale of the Shenandoah Valley by Reginald Horsley.

—The Critic for to-day is to be a bicycle number. It will contain the poems on the subject of wheeling to which first and second prizes have been awarded by it; a bibliography of bicycling, and an account of the attitude of authors toward the wheel.

—Statistics printed in a St. Petersburg paper showing the book production in Russia for the past year give an excess over 1893 of 409 works, the total being 10,651, as against 10,242 in 1893. The number of copies printed, however, declined from 33,750,000 in 1893 to 32,250,000 in 1894. The books issued, divided by languages, number: Russian, 8,082; Polish, 894; Hebrew, 519; German, 315; Lettish, 219; Esthonian, 172; Armenian, 124; Grusian, (Georgian,) 74; Turkish, 70; French, 61; miscellaneous dialects, 121. Russian seems to be growing in favor, works written and printed in that language having increased by over 4 per cent. over those issued in 1893, in which year the advance over any previous year was 8 per cent. Divided by subjects, religious literature leads, with 1,058 works; fiction and light literature take second place, with 719; then follow educational works, 695; works of reference, 644; medicine, 544; reports, 342; history and biography, 505; juvenile literature, 325; law, 278; agriculture, 262; drama, 245, &c.

—Gottfried Keller, whom his rival, Paul Heyse, called "the Shakespeare of the novelette," lived at Nottingen, a suburb of Zurich. His friend, Arnold Boecklin, the painter, and he sat for hours at the tavern with beer mugs and clouds of smoke between them. They seldom exchanged a word. In an unguarded moment Keller invited a nephew of his for whom dumb conversations had no charm. The guest deferently kept silent until Keller sighed, "Ja!" and, after a long interval, Boecklin sighed, "Ja!" in reply. The guest sighed, "Ja, Ja, Ja!" When the trio went out of the tavern Keller whispered to Boecklin, "We must not invite that babbler again."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

LA BELLE NIVERNAISE and Other Stories from the French of Alphonse Daudet. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

CAPN THISTLETOP. A Story for Girls and Boys. By Sophie Swett. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.25.

JACK BENSON'S LOG; OR, AFLOAT WITH THE FLAG IN '61. By Charles Ledyard Norton. Illustrated by George Gibbs. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.25.

KERCHIEFS TO HUNT SOULS. A Novel. By M. Amelia Fytche. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

THE YOUNG RANCHER; OR, FIGHTING THE SIOUX. By Edward S. Ellis. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE, and Other Sermons. By David James Burrell, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Wilbur B. Ketcham.

SPENSER'S FAERIE QUEENE, (Book III., Cantos V.—VIII.) Edited by Thomas J. Wise. Part VIII., with Five Full-Page and Other Illustrations. By Walter Crane. Quarto. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

THE BANBURY CROSS SERIES OF NURSERY RHYMES, &c. Prepared for Children by Grace Rhys. Illustrated by Alice Woodward. Twelve volumes. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $6.50 for the set.

"ALL MEN ARE LIARS." A Novel. By Joseph Hocking. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

THE DELECTABLE DUCHY. Stories, Studies, and Sketches. By "Q." 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

STUDIES IN THE EVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOLOGY of FEELING. By Hiram M. Stanley. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

THE HORSEMAN'S WARD. A Novel. By Neil Roy. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

JOHN DARKER. A Novel. By Aubrey Lee. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

COLLEGE SERMONS. By the late Benjamin Jowett. Edited by the Very Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

AN ADVANCED HISTORY OF ENGLAND. From the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Cyril Ransome. With Maps and Plans. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

WITH BIRDS AND FLOWERS. By Isaac B. Choate. 16mo. New-York: Home Journal Print.

DON. By the Author of "Laddie," &c. With Frontispiece by J. Fenneman. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

MY SISTER HENRIETTA. By Ernest Renan. With Photogravure Illustrations from Paintings by Henri Scheffer and Ary Renan. Translated by Abby L. Alger. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL. Period of Jewish Independence, and Judea Under Roman Rule. By Ernest Renan. With Index to the five volumes. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.50.

MOLIERE. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Vol. IV. L'Avare, Don Juan, Les Facheux. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

FROM DREAMLAND SENT. By Lilian Whiting. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

A BUD OF PROMISE. A Story for Ambitious Parents. By A. G. Plympton. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 50 cents.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, the weather will continue fair, but with increasing cloudiness, during the day, possibly local showers at night, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair during the greater portion of the day, but conditions are favorable for local showers in the afternoon or night, southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, partly cloudy, possibly local showers, but the rain, if any, will be very light, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, probably fair Sunday. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, light local showers, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy weather, with local rain, northeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, rain, followed by clearing weather, northerly winds. ALABAMA, fair, preceded by rain in south and east portions, northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, preceded by showers on the coast, northerly winds, cooler in northern portion. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, northerly winds, slightly cooler in northeast portion. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, easterly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, slightly cooler, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion in the early morning, cooler, northwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, light showers, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to westerly, slightly cooler. INDIANA, fair Saturday, northerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, northerly winds, shifting to westerly, warmer in western portion Saturday evening. MISSOURI, fair, northerly winds, shifting to southerly, warmer Saturday evening. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair Saturday, preceded by showers in eastern portion in the early morning, northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, westerly winds and warmer. WISCONSIN, IOWA, and MINNESOTA, fair, westerly, shifting to southerly, winds, warmer. KANSAS, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, COLORADO, and WYOMING, fair, warmer, southerly or westerly winds. MONTANA, fair, westerly winds, cooler Saturday night.

Signals are displayed at Wood's Holl and Narragansett sections and at Buffalo. The barometer has fallen in the Southern, Middle, and New-England States, and at Northern Rocky Mountain stations; it has risen from the upper lake region southwestward to New-Mexico; it is highest over Kansas, and lowest north of Montana. There is a slight depression central near Detroit, attended by local showers in the lake region and the Ohio Valley. Rain is reported from the southern portions of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. It is warmer along the Atlantic coast and in the extreme Northwest, and it is cooler in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys. Generally fair weather will prevail in the Mississippi Valley and thence westward, and probably fair weather will continue in New-England.

No New Park Board at Present.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he would not appoint new Park Commissioners until a month from now, as President King consents to remain on the board until certain park contracts are finished.

The Mayor said he had not yet made his selections, although he has several men under consideration.

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RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS SOLD

First Editions of Bishop Percy's and Tennyson's Works—Shakespearean Fac Simile Reprints.

Some rare and curious books were sold yesterday by Bangs & Co., including the following:

Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry;" consisting of Old Heroic Ballads, Songs, and other pieces of our earlier poets; frontispiece and vignettes; three volumes; post 8vo; half new calf; gilt backs; yellow edges; (by Larkins;) London; Dodsley; 1765; the scarce first edition; containing "The Wanton Wife of Bath," and other matter; omitted in the subsequent editions; $7.88. And "Bishop Percy's Folio Manuscript Ballads and Romances;" edited by J. W. Hales and F. J. Furnivall; fac similes; four volumes; 8vo; original half roxburghe; uncut; London; Trübner; 1867-68; $16.50.

William Prynne's "Histrio-Mastix: The Players Scourge;" within is largely evidenced that popular Stage Plays (the very Pompes of the Divell which we renounce in Baptisme) are sinful, heathenish, lewde, and ungodly spectacles; thick small quarto; calf; London; 1633; $5.75. For the publication of this work the author was sentenced by the Star Chamber to pay a fine of £5,000; to be degraded from his profession of the law, and to lose his ears in the pillory.

"Reynard, the Fox;" translated by E. W. Holloway; with thirty-seven illustrations; bound with Payne's "Orbis Pictis;" $8. Ten volumes in uniform Russia, by Sir Walter Scott, or concerning him; with extra illustrations; $8. "Works and Memories of T. Smollett," and "The Commencement and Progress of Romance;" by Dr. T. Moore; portrait; eight volumes; 8vo; calf-rebacked; yellow edges; 1797; $8.80. "The Life of Thomas Shothard," (the famous engraver;) with personal reminiscences by Mrs. Bray; John Murray; 1851; portraits of Shothard, Mrs. Bray, and many extra plates; $11. H. F. Brown's "John Addington Symonds;" first edition; nine portraits and plates; London; 1895; $7.75.

"Tales of the Cordelier Metamorphosed, as Narrated in a Manuscript from the Borromeo Collection and in the Cordelier Cheval. M. Pirou," with translations by George Hibbert; eleven characteristic etchings on India paper, by R. Cruikshank, quarto, half smooth morocco, neat, all edges uncut, London, printed by Bulmer, 1821, only sixty-four copies privately printed, $16. Tasso's "La Gerusalemme Liberata," containing portrait and twenty full-page engravings on copper by Agostino Caracci and Giacomo Franco, after the designs of Bernardo Castelli, quarto, calf, gilt edges, Genova, Bartoli, 1590—the Earl of Hopetoun's copy, with his bookplate, $6.25.

D. Terry's "British Theatrical Gallery," a choice collection of full-length portraits in character, of Clint, Sharp, Kean, Young, Harley, &c., London, 1825, 8vo; a first edition of Thackeray's "Pendennis," London, 1849, low at $2.50; twenty-nine volumes of "The Theatre," London, 1878-92, profuse photo portraits of actors, $15.40.

"Shakespeare Quarto Facsimiles," series of photo-lithographic fac similes by C. Praetorius, with introductions by F. J. Furnivall, T. Tyler, &c., eleven volumes, small quarto, original half red roan, London, 1885-89, $7.15.

First editions of Tennyson, London, 1855-84: "Maud and Other Poems," 1855; "Idyls of the King," 1859; "Gareth and Lynette," &c., 1872; "Queen Mary, A Drama," 1875; "Ballads and Other Poems," 1880; "Becket," 1884; six volumes, duodecimo, original cloth, $10.20.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Mayor of New-York vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellants.—Argued by Henry H. Anderson for appellants, D. J. Dean for respondent.

M. Fortunato vs. Thomas Patten, appellant, The Twelfth Ward Bank of New-York, respondent.—Argued by Robert E. Deyo for appellant, Charles E. Patterson for respondent.

Lemon Thomson vs. John O. Poor, appellant.—Argued by J. S. Lamoreaux for appellant, I. Lawson for respondent.

Frans Bruno vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Matthew Hale for appellant, J. Edward Swanstrom for respondent.

The calendar for Monday is: Nos. 281, 284, 287, 260, 288, 289, 290, 291.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Saturday calendar called at 10:30 A. M. in Part III. room.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Clerk's calendar called in Part I. Room at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Mary Markey, Eliza Morganstein.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Matter of Wilber —Eugene Durnin. Valzah vs. Wylie—Forbes J. Hennessy, Thompson vs. Thompson—John Delahunty. John vs. Roeker—William Mitchell.

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SUDDEN DEATH OF MICHAEL PUTZEL

A Produce Merchant Overcome in the Street by Heart Disease.

Michael Putzel, a produce merchant at 209 Duane Street, fell dead, presumably from heart disease, in front of 245 Washington Street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

He was about seventy-three years old, and lived at 13 East Thirty-seventh Street. The body was taken to the Church Street Police Station, and the dead man's son, Charles Putzel, a lawyer, with an office in the Postal Telegraph Building, was summoned.

Coroner Hoeber viewed the body, and decided that death was due to old age and general bad health.

When a young man, Mr. Putzel was a tutor in the family of Coroner Hoeber's father.

Union Pacific Reorganization.

The members of the new Reorganization Committee for the Union Pacific Railroad are Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Marvin Hughitt, Chauncey M. Depew, Jacob H. Schiff, Oliver Ames 2d, and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.

It was learned yesterday that a syndicate had been formed with a view of furnishing $10,000,000 in cash, with which to take up the past due coupons on the underlying liens on the Union Pacific property, and to provide for the payment of the interest on the said liens for the next two years.

An official statement will probably be issued by the new committee next week.

Waldorf Employes Leave Their Posts.

Chief Engineer Hammond of the Waldorf Hotel left his post yesterday afternoon and took his entire staff of fifty men with him. The hotel people were greatly put out by the action of the men, and hurriedly secured from a nearby intelligence office others to take their places.

Manager Hilliard of the hotel refused last night to say why they had left. He said, however, that there was no question of salaries, but that he believed that the chief engineer was anxious to quit, and when he resigned his staff of engineers, firemen, &c., concluded to go with him.

On the other hand, it was said that the cause of Hammond's departure was due to a misunderstanding between himself and the manager of the hotel. Policemen were on hand last night to protect the new men.

Newporters Close Their Cottages.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 11.—Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt closed his villa to-day and went to Providence for the Winter. Ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, Theodore T. Moran, John O'Brien, of New-York; the Hon. John Cadwalader of Philadelphia, and Benjamin Thaw, of Pittsburg, closed their houses to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie and Whitney Warren went to New-York to-day. To-night's arrivals include Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Robert Goelet, H. A. C. Taylor, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. Jane Yardley, and Mrs. Ellen Schott. Mrs. J. J. Wysong and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman gave dinners to-night. Others entertaining were Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. C. M.

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain. Matinée, 2:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones. Matinée, 2:00.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:30—Princess Bonnie. Matinée, 2:00.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Hansel and Gretel. Matinée, 2:15.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works, Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Christopher, Jr. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—David Garrick and Lend Me Five Shillings. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—Measure for Measure. Matinée, 2:00—Camille.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Hermann. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Foundling. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Faddinhead Wilson. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, Irving Place-15th St—8:15—Lecroel. Matinée, 2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:15.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis. Matinée.
PASTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol. Matinée, 2:15.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-3d Av—3:00—Grand Fair.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	40	44	45
6 A. M.	40	43	44
9 A. M.	54	51	50
12 M.	56	57	57
4 P. M.	57	56	59
6 P. M.	56	57	59
9 P. M.	68	59	59
12 P. M.	50	60	59

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....54.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....53.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....53.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....58.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Possibly Showers in the Afternoon.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Column 4, Page 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

UNITED FOR THE STATE TICKET.

There has not been a time in many years when the Democrats of this State were so completely united in support of their State ticket as now. Wherever there are factional differences over local questions or questions of local organization there is entire unanimity on State issues. Democrats everywhere in the State are satisfied with the platform adopted at Syracuse and more than satisfied with the candidates for State offices. There has been and is now no bossism in Democratic State politics this year. Neither the platform nor the ticket was dictated to the convention. The former was framed by a representative committee of the delegates and unanimously adopted. The candidates were the untrammeled choice of a majority of the delegates fairly representing their several constituencies, and not a word has been said or can be said against the capacity or the character of any one of them.

Two years ago the Republican candidates were put up because there was no expectation of electing them, but they were swept into office by the votes of Democrats indignant at the forcing of an obnoxious candidate for a high judicial office upon their party. They were a mediocre lot, put up to be defeated, but, having been in office two years without in any way rising out of their mediocrity, they claimed a renomination. It was not easy to get rid of them or to discriminate among them without trouble, and the "boss" did not want any trouble this year. So it was decided to put up the "old ticket." There were seeds of dissension all over the State on account of PLATT'S meddling with local conventions and legislative nominations, and there was need of caution in the State Convention to preserve a smooth aspect of harmony. That was why nobody dared oppose WARNER MILLER'S antic or try to dislodge the present incumbents of State offices.

The lukewarmness of Republicans over the State for the "old ticket" is as conspicuous as their disagreement about the platform. The situation is so ticklish for the party that the leaders hardly know what kind of a campaign to conduct, and they are letting it drift. There is no enthusiasm for candidates, and the platform almost forbids discussion lest there be "bad breaks." Oratory adapted to one section would not be acceptable in another, and in these days of easy communication and alert newspapers oratory cannot be confined in its effect to the place of delivery.

In such a year the Democrats ought to be at an advantage in the State of New-York. It is normally a Democratic State; they have subdued their bosses; they have put their soundest principles in the best form, and they have nominated unassailable candidates. Nothing imperils their chances except allowing purely local differences and divisions to affect their vote in the State contest, either by diminishing its volume or diverting part of it through the splitting of local tickets. That should be zealously guarded against. All Democrats should vote, and should vote for their State and legislative candidates, whatever may be done here and there with reference to local offices.

THE EXCISE "ISSUE."

It is instructive as well as amusing to note the various comments made by the Republican papers of the interior of the State upon the general question of the excise laws, the platform of their party adopted by the State Convention, and the very different platform worked up by Mr. LAUTERBACH for the party in New-York City. When the State platform was first published, it seemed to be the general impression that it was a very admirable one for securing rural votes. The dwellers on the farms, it was assumed, being very sincerely believers in the sanctity of the Sabbath, observing the day themselves in a decorous and sometimes devout fashion, and opposed in theory and practice to the undue use of alcoholic beverages, would respond with enthusiasm to the appeal of the Republican Party to "maintain" the Sunday laws and put down whisky soaking, beer guzzling, and wine bibbing on the Lord's day. And it was taken for granted that the farmers would, as the best means to this end, vote the straight Republican ticket.

A little later it was discovered that, while this might be true of the rural voters, they might not be numerous enough to give sure success to the Republican ticket. In the various cities and large towns in the State there were found two elements that must be reckoned with. One was the German Republicans, who were content with their party so long as the excise question was not made conspicuous and the side doors of the beer saloons swung open readily on Sundays, but who took alarm at the aggressive tone of Mr. WARNER MILLER'S denunciatory oratory, and looked with a shudder at the object lesson forced upon their attention by Mr. ROOSEVELT. It became necessary to explain to these very earnest citizens that the Republican platform did not really change things, that the party was not become suddenly virtuous, and that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S operations were extraordinary, exceptional, even eccentric, and formed no precedent for the party to follow. But this method of explaining away the platform stirred up the second element to which we have referred—the voters who have no very pronounced views about temperance or Sunday, but who are irritated by hypocrisy and disgusted with the "side-door" policy. Many of these had not known or had paid little heed to the systematic violation of the law regulating the sale of liquor. They are by no means unwilling that light drinks should be obtained on Sunday, and they would be equally willing that they should be prohibited if the law were fairly enforced. But the violent advocacy of the maintenance of the Sunday laws by a party which, when in power, as in the town of Herkimer, the home of WARNER MILLER, for instance, connived at the violation of those laws, makes them weary.

Thus it will be seen that the State platform has not had the brilliant success that was expected from it. Now that it has been repudiated in set terms by the Republicans of New-York City, the confusion becomes still more obvious and exasperating. From such embarrassment the Democratic Party offers a simple and effectual means of relief. It is the election of a Democratic majority in the Legislature which will secure a law permitting each community to decide for itself the questions raised by the liquor traffic within reasonable limits. It has been urged that such a law would be vetoed by Gov. MORTON. We do not believe it. The Governor is a sensible and practical man. He probably favors such a law himself, and as a political leader he would be glad to sign a law that would relieve his party in the State from an "issue" with which it is clearly unable to deal.

THE CUBAN MEETING.

The Cuban meeting held on Thursday evening was very useful and timely as a demonstration of the extent, the nature, and the cause of Cuban sympathy with the insurrection. It was all the more valuable for being an exclusively Cuban demonstration, and for leaving out the American politicians who in other cities have been the most conspicuous figures at meetings in aid of the independence of Cuba. There is nothing cheaper and safer than the expression of this sympathy by foreigners, and when the temptation is offered to an American politician to do something that looks at once safe, cheap, and popular he almost invariably succumbs to it. The managers of this meeting must have had some trouble to head him off, and may be congratulated upon having done so successfully. An appeal by Cubans to Americans is in every way more proper, as well as more effective, than an appeal by American sympathizers with Cuba.

The meeting was especially useful as the occasion of the temperate and instructive speech of Señor PIERRA. Every reader of history is prepared to believe the worst that can be charged against Spanish colonial rule. What has happened in Cuba is what has happened in every Spanish colony on the mainland of America. Every one of their revolts has been successful. That in Cuba has thus far been unsuccessful because the situation and the topography of the island make it especially easy for the mother country to hold and especially difficult for the colonists to free. If it were part of the continent, like Mexico, it would have been free generations ago. As it is, there has been in Cuba for thirty years a chronic condition of "smothered war," which at intervals has broken out.

Señor PIERRA'S speech was a review of the history of Cuba and a statement of the grievances of Cuba. He made it evident that these grievances were not only real, but acute, so that the Cubans neither would nor could submit to them if they had any chance at all of redressing them. The Cuban uprising means that to the insurgents the chance of throwing off the Spanish yoke is worth the risk of life. Nobody can read Señor PIERRA'S speech, which may be easily verified, without coming to the conclusion that the Cubans are more than justified in rebelling. The Spaniards have the ear of the world, and they fill it with slanders upon the insurrection and the insurgents. One of these slanders, and that which has of late been propagated with great industry, is that the insurgents are "lewd fellows of the baser sort," and in great majority persons of color; and the rebellion is made to appear as virtually a servile insurrection. The statistical fact that the negroes comprise but little more than a third (35 per cent.) of the population of the island of itself shows the absurdity of the Spanish pretense. That a third of the population, being negroes, with the assistance of a few poor whites, could put and keep the remaining two-thirds in a state of disturbance and anxiety is incredible on the face of it. But the Spanish pretense is even more completely dispelled by the character of the Cubans who take part in the insurrection or sympathize with it, or, like Señor PIERRA, appear as its spokesmen. The Cubans deported in pursuance of the inhuman policy of the Spanish Government were many of them of the same class. All that there is of intelligence, of enterprise, of promise, of aspiration among the Cubans is upon the Cuban side. Upon the other there is nothing but the immemorial Spanish policy of aggrandizing the mother country by impoverishing her possessions.

But, while all this is true, it does not make it expedient for our Government to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. It is gratifying to note that no appeal for such a recognition was made by the Cuban meeting, although the meeting may have been the occasion of the false rumor which gained some currency yesterday that our Government had urged upon the Spanish Government the necessity of a prompt suppression of the rebellion. There would be no more excuse for such a notification than there would be for the recognition of the belligerency of insurgents who are without a Government, without a capital, without a seaport, without undisputed control of any territory with which we have commercial relations. Our citizens do not find any difficulty in carrying on their lawful business with Cuba. Until they do, the question of recognizing that a state of war exists in Cuba will not even arise. Of course, we all hope that the Cubans may soon be able to force that question upon us and upon other foreign nations. But meanwhile it is tolerably clear that the insurgents would lose more than they would gain by such a recognition, and it is likely that that is the view of intelligent Cubans.

LAWS AND THE FURNACES.

"We believe," said Senator LEXOW on Oct. 1 to the Republicans of his district, "in laws that will fire the furnaces, not quench them." The Iron Age now shows that on that very date the output of the furnaces in blast was at the rate of 201,414 tons of pig iron per week, a rate never before attained in the United States, the largest output heretofore recorded having been 193,902 tons, on March 1, 1892.

We direct Mr. LEXOW'S attention to the following figures from The Iron Age's report, which show what has been going on at "the furnaces" since the time immediately preceding the enactment of the new tariff:

	Capacity Per Week of Furnaces in Blast.
June 1, 1894	62,517
July 1	85,950
Aug. 1	115,356
Sept. 1	151,118
Nov. 1	162,666
Jan. 1, 1895	168,414
March 1	156,979
April 1	158,132
May 1	150,554
June 1	157,224
July 1	171,194
Aug. 1	180,525
Sept. 1	194,029
Oct. 1	201,414

The new tariff became a law on Aug. 28, 1894. On June 1 the output was only 62,517 tons per week; on July 1 it was only 85,950; immediately after the new tariff became operative the output (Sept. 1) was reported to be 151,113, and it has since grown to 201,414 tons, which breaks the record. We do not say that this great upward movement in the iron industry was caused by the new tariff, but surely no intelligent and honest man will say that the new tariff "quenched" the furnace fires.

The Senator should look also at The Iron Age's report for the year 1893, which shows the influence of the operation of the Sherman Silver Purchase act upon the furnaces. Here it is:

	Capacity Per Week of Furnaces in Blast.
May 1, 1893	181,551
June 1	174,029
July 1	153,762
Aug. 1	107,042
Sept. 1	88,434
Oct. 1	73,895

That was a law the operation of which did "quench" the furnace fires, and an impression prevails that the Republican Party had something to do with the passage of it. Indeed, we know persons who attempt to show that it was passed as the result of an agreement by which Republicans sought to gain votes for the McKinley tariff. If the Senator "believes in laws that fire the furnaces" and is opposed to laws that "quench them," the record shows not only that he should have opposed the Sherman Silver Purchase act, but also that he should now support the new tariff, during the first thirteen months of which the furnace output has grown until now it is greater than ever before.

ARMES AND WALLER.

There seems to be no doubt that Gen. SCHOFIELD acted without authority of law in ordering the arrest and confinement of Capt. ARMES. Justice BRADLEY'S opinion states the case clearly and fully. But the circumstances of the arrest, as reported at the time of it, must have made every intelligent reader wonder whence the Lieutenant General commanding the army, even though he was also Acting Secretary of War, derived his power to act as prosecutor, Judge, and executioner in a summary proceeding instituted by himself.

It seems that, if Justice BRADLEY'S decision is sustained, Capt. ARMES has a good cause of action against Gen. SCHOFIELD. But that is not the most important point. What is most important is to note how lifelong habits of submitting to and of enforcing military discipline tend to deprive a professional soldier of the capacity of acting or thinking judicially. Our Government has lately had occasion to inquire into the reason why one WALLER, an American citizen and formerly an American Consul, is detained in a French prison. What is known about him is that he succeeded in procuring from the Government of Madagascar a concession which Frenchmen his commercial rivals had sought in vain. The only satisfaction we have thus far received is the assurance that WALLER was condemned, not by a French court, properly so called, but by a court-martial of French officers in Madagascar. The assurance is not satisfactory. There is no presumption whatever that justice was done by such a body, nor are we bound to accept its decision as conclusive of the merits of the case. Our Government is entitled to review the proceedings and to determine for itself whether WALLER was justly condemned. The delay in furnishing our representatives with the testimony upon which the court-martial acted has now been so long continued as of itself to furnish both a grievance and a presumption that the testimony will not bear impartial scrutiny.

GIVE THEM WHAT THEY NEED.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will soon begin making up the preliminary budget of next year's city expenditures. Most of the estimates of the heads of departments are already in, and some of them show a considerable increase over those of last year. Controller FITCH has taken occasion to direct attention to this fact, and to give warning that on account of it, and on account of the arrears in the State tax for the care of the insane and accumulated revenue bonds that will have to be redeemed, the aggregate of municipal expenses next year will be greater than ever, and the tax rate is likely to be advanced several "points."

But the Board of Estimate should not be deterred by this prospect from making adequate provision for every branch of the municipal service. What the people of this city want is not cheap government, but good government at an honest cost. Good government may cost more than bad government, but the people are willing to pay all that is necessary to get it. That of which they wish to be assured is that the money is not wasted or stolen, and that they get all they pay for.

There may be extravagance with relatively low expenditures and a low tax rate, for with them may be such incompetency and dishonesty that much of the money raised may be used effectively in applied and the practical result will be a shabby service not worth half it costs. There may be economy with larger expenditures and a higher tax, for all the money raised may be used effectively in improving the public service and producing better results for the community. The result may be pecuniarily profitable, too, in a benefit to business and industry and higher taxable values in the future. One of the good results of Col. WARING'S administration has been to show what it really costs to have clean streets, and nobody could tell until we got them under an honest management. The thing to be watched is the public business, the way public money is spent, and when that is in the hands of efficient and honest men the tax rate can be left to take care of itself. It will be determined by the public needs and will be the measure of public benefits.

A practice has grown up which greatly obscures the merits of the city budget. The Board of Estimate has been in a way of making a show of economy by cutting down the estimates of departments almost indiscriminately, and, as a consequence—or possibly it may have been a cause—the heads of departments are addicted to making their estimates higher than their requirements, not expecting to be allowed the amounts asked for. That is not businesslike. Estimates ought to be made with care and completeness and supported by evidence of the needs of the service. All that is shown to be legitimately needed to maintain the service at the high standard demanded by the public should be allowed. Estimates ought to be cut down only when they are shown to be unnecessarily high.

It is to be hoped that next year every department of the City Government will have all the money it needs for the work expected of it, so that it can be held responsible for results without the time-worn excuse of insufficient funds. In that way only can we get the municipal service on a satisfactory basis and know what it costs. The important thing is to have men in charge of it who will not make it cost more than it ought to cost, and who will give the people all they pay for. Then the tax rate will not be a cause of complaint.

TYPHOID IN WASHINGTON.

Typhoid fever prevails "to an alarming extent," as the local newspapers say, in the City of Washington. During the five weeks ending with Oct. 5 there were sixty-six deaths from this cause, and on the 7th inst. the Health Officer expressed the opinion that there were at that time "between 400 and 600 cases" of the fever in the city. Moreover, he expects an increase of the typhoid mortality in November. He cannot explain why the city should be so infected with typhoid poison, but he points out that the chief sources of infection are always polluted water, polluted milk, and polluted ice. The water is low in the Potomac River, from which the public supply is taken, and he remarks that "the refuse up the river has been dumped along the banks, but on account of the low water has not been carried off." Owing to this accumulation of refuse a heavy rain, he thinks, will "still further pollute" the stream. He tells the people to boil the water, and recommends the construction of filtration works.

For some years the typhoid mortality of the capital city has been disgracefully large. The Health Officer recalls the fact that in August, September, October, and November of last year there were 110 fatal cases. Something has been said in Washington about the importation of the disease from other places—the rural districts, the seashore, and the mountain resorts. It is true that residents of cities sometimes bring home with them at the close of the Summer season germs of typhoid which they have taken into their systems with infected milk or the water of polluted wells in the country or at the shore, but the continuing high rate of Washington cannot be accounted for in this way. Nor is it probable that it is caused by the distribution of milk in the city from infected dairies in Virginia or Maryland. The record points to the public water supply as the chief source of infection, although some cases, doubtless, have been imported, and some may be traced to suburban dairy farms. In all probability the agent of infection in a large majority of cases has been the Potomac water.

At the coming session of Congress provision should be made for a thorough investigation, and competent experts should be employed to inquire as to the sources of infection. The sanitary condition of towns on the river and the nature of "the refuse dumped on the banks" should be ascertained. We presume that the construction of sand filtration works would be recommended. But the proper remedy, whatever it may be, should be applied. Washington should be a sanitary example to the other cities of the land, and, first of all, it should have a water supply above reproach.

It is the opinion of The Buffalo Express that, if the Republican State Committee has decided to make a silent campaign, and to dispense with stump oratory to arouse enthusiasm, the committee is making a mistake, as stump orators dispel apathy. Is The Express sure that PLATT desires to dispel apathy? General Republican apathy would prove that PLATT'S advice, ighored at Saratoga, was wise; too much enthusiasm, and Republican victory, would prove that WARNER MILLER was wiser than the "Boss."

What is this—cries of "No Fourteenth Street domination!" raised and heeded in a Tammany District Convention? Any man who can sleep o' nights for thinking of a phenomenon of such ghastly portent as that is callous indeed. What more hideous spectacle could be imagined than is presented by the Spectre of Mugwumpery as it stalks through what were once the very sanctuaries of machine rule and with impious hand disarranges those "usual and recognized political methods" whose infinitely admirable outcome was the nomination and election of stainless statesmen like SHEEHAN and GRADY and WISSIG, and the subsequent appointment of moral heroes like KOCH and DIVVER and PHELAN? Evidently we are drifting whitherward at an awful rate.

Nothing could better illustrate the very lowest and worst political tenets than does the clear intimation made by Mr. EDWARD GROSSE, in an interview published yesterday, that if Mr. THEODORE SUTRO resigns from the German-American Reform Union, he should also resign the Commissionership "which he owes to that organization." Does he so owe it? We had always believed, or at least have always tried hard to believe, that Mr. SUTRO owed his office to his undoubtedly high personal character, to his undeniable competency, and intention to perform, honestly and intelligently, all duties incident to the position. If he is in the slightest degree a debtor to the fact that he belonged to an organization, vote-controlling or other, then the avowed and laboriously reiterated principle upon which appointments have been made by the present Administration was wickedly and insolently violated, and such "reform" as we have obtained is a mere pretense and mockery. That, if true, is most lamentable; but, after all, even an insincere promise to better the condition of municipal government does recognize the existence of a demand and a need for decency in the public service. It therefore contains an element upon which hope for the future can be based, and is infinitely preferable to such cynical and open avowal of adhesion to the spoils doctrine as is made by Mr. GROSSE and every man for whom he speaks. Hypocrisy is indeed contemptible, but on the "tribute to virtue" theory it is not so dangerous or so depressing as is a loud, bold advocacy of a system whose viciousness is denied only by the obviously vicious section of the community.

Two sleek Jersey cows, led behind a truck, on which stood a little calf, formed an unusual feature yesterday morning in the always diversified procession along crowded Broadway. As the animals passed City Hall Park they attracted fully as much attention as would a pair of camels, and not much less than would have been given to giraffes or lions. People lined up on both sides of the street and stared for minutes at the unusual visitors. Well-dressed business men seemed to be no less interested in the spectacle than the ragged newsboys who crowded between the taller spectators to find out what was happening. It is just possible that among the hundreds of people who forgot their haste for a while were more than two or three who then saw for the first time this useful if not especially noble animal, while nobody could tell in how many there awakened at the sight memories with which twenty-story buildings, cable cars, and stone sidewalks were strangely incongruous. The cows themselves marched along with true bovine indifference to men and things, looking neither to one side nor the other. It was really shocking to see how utterly unresponsive they were to the interest they excited, and just a bit humiliating to be convinced, as every observer must have been, that the cows and the calf alike considered New-York and New-Yorkers not worth one glance, admiring or other.

JOHN SHERMAN IS PESSIMISTIC

The Ohio Senator Says There Is No Improvement in Business and Declines to Discuss Financial Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Senator Sherman arrived in Washington to-day, and will return West to-morrow. He says Ohio will elect a Republican Governor, and that the Legislature will also be Republican; that in this regard much depends upon Hamilton County, and that the indications there are favorable to the Republicans.

Speaking of the general political outlook, Senator Sherman said it was unfavorable to the Democrats. Their administration of affairs, he says, has not met with approval. Mr. Cleveland has many friends, but the people have no confidence in his party. All the signs, he thinks, point to a Republican victory next year.

"Do you think there has been a substantial and permanent improvement in business conditions?" Senator Sherman was asked.

"Times are better than they were. The business conditions have improved over what they have been, but there is no substantial revival, and no promise of return of general prosperity under the present circumstances. In some branches of business there has been material improvement, but the revival is not general."

"Do you expect Congress to do anything this Winter to improve the situation?"

"That depends on the President. The Republicans have complete power in the House, but uncertain power in the Senate. I think something can be done, but it will depend on the President."

"You mean, in the way of increasing tariff revenue?"

"Yes, something could probably be done in that direction. Whatever is done must be on protective lines, however, and if there is any tariff legislation it will include a duty on wool."

"Do you think there can be an increase of revenue outside the customs?"

"I do not care to go into that."

"What is the outlook for financial legislation?"

"That is a question I do not want to discuss. It is a delicate matter, and had better wait. It must be considered very carefully."

Senator Sherman thinks that a compromise will be reached by the Republicans and Democrats looking to the organization of the Senate.

CHRISTIAN UNITY DESIRED

The Congregational Church Will Propose a Plan.

DENOMINATIONAL UNION SUGGESTED

Broad Grounds of Agreement Will Be Offered—Mission Work Given Much Attention by the Council at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Congregational Church of America, by its triennial council now in session at Plymouth Church in this city, will to-morrow take a definite stand for Christian unity, the broadest, heartiest stand taken by any denomination in this country. There will be rare eloquence in the appeal of the champions of the great cause when the report of the committee is presented to the council, for the members are soul-bound in the movement.

The Chairman of the committee is William Hayes Ward, LL.D., editor of the Independent, and his associates are the Rev. Daniel W. Dike, the Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, and the Rev. George E. Hall. These gentlemen have labored long and earnestly on the matter, and have debated the various propositions from every point of view. But so unanimous have they been on the resulting reports that when the matter comes up for debate and the action of the council to-morrow it will pass with but slight opposition. The committee recommends:

1. That the two committees be constituted as standing committees, the one hitherto known as the Committee on Christian Unity to be designated as the Committee on Denominational Unity, and the committee known as the Committee on Union with the Free Baptist and Other Denominations be designated as the Committee on Union with Other Denominations. The duties of these committees shall be respectively those indicated by their titles.

2. That it be the duty of the Committee on Union with Other Denominations, in cases where it may seem wise, to attempt specific union with any other denomination, and to conduct negotiations with such denominations by means of persons whom it may select.

3. That, in particular, this committee be directed to act in conference with the commission of twelve appointed by the Christian Quadrennial Convention, with a view to closer co-operative union, and, if it shall seem feasible, organic union; and that the committee also act in similar connection with any committee of any other committee which has been or may hereafter be appointed. When it shall seem proper that a conference of the various denominations shall be sought, either for comity or social union, it shall be provided for by the joint action of the two committees.

4. That, as a basis for such union, in accordance with the constitution and organic declaration of the National Council adopted at Oberlin in 1871, declaring the Holy Scriptures the "sufficient and only infallible rule of religious faith and practice, their interpretation thereof being in substantial accordance with the great doctrines of Christian faith commonly called evangelical," and that "the liberty of our churches" affords "the ground and hope of a more visible unity in time to come," we, as Congregational Churches, recognize no creed of human origin, no matter how venerable or historically honored by us and by the Christian Church, to have authority over our faith, which authority belongs only to the Word of God.

5. In any union contemplated, those who join together have, accordingly, the right to maintain their conscientious varieties of faith and order.

6. And whereas the visible union of Christendom is an object greatly to be desired; and whereas it is our duty to do what we can to secure it; and whereas such union cannot be secured by the submission of any, but only by the liberty of all, under Jesus Christ, we do approve, as a proposed basis of such union, the platform of union suggested by the New-York Evangelical Association and approved by a number of our other State bodies, and we direct the Committee on Union with other Denominations to present it in the following slightly amended form to our sister denominations of evangelical Christians for their consideration:

We propose to other Protestant evangelical churches a union based on:

1. The acceptance of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments inspired by the Holy Ghost to be the only authoritative revelation of God to man.

2. The discipleship of Jesus Christ, the divine Saviour and teacher of the world.

3. The Church of Christ, which is His body, whose great mission it is to preach His Gospel to the world.

4. Liberty of conscience in the interpretation of the Scriptures and their administration of the Church.

Such an alliance of the Churches should have regular meetings of their representatives, and should have for its objects, among others:

1. Mutual acquaintance and fellowship.

2. Co-operation in foreign and domestic missions.

3. The prevention of rivalries between competing Churches in the same field.

7. And, whereas, it cannot be expected that there shall be a speedy corporate union of the numerous bodies into which the Christian Church of our own land is divided, we do therefore desire that their growing spiritual unity should be manifested by some form of federation which shall express to the world their common purpose and confession of faith in Jesus Christ, and which shall have for its object to make visible their fellowship, to remove misunderstandings, and to aid their consultations in establishing the kingdom of God in the world; and to this end we invite correspondence with other Christian bodies.

8. And, inasmuch as the work of forwarding such federation and union is a large one, beyond the leisure and strength of members of this committee otherwise employed, while the expense would be small, your committee would recommend that such permanent committee as is asked for be authorized to find, if possible, some person who shall give his time to this work, who shall be compensated for his service by funds to be raised by this committee.

The committee headed by the Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant was found to have crossed purposes with the committee which framed the above report, and Dr. Sturtevant, with his associates, will approve of the report and will recommend the plan adopted in some States of forming an alliance with other denominations in directing missionary work; also that, should it seem wise to invite a conference, either for the purposes of denominational comity or unity, it should be at the joint invitation of the two committees. Dr. George E. Hall will present the report, and speeches will probably be made by Dr. Ward, Dr. Dike, Dr. Sturtevant, Dr. Quint, Dr. George E. Hall, Dr. R. A. Beard, Dr. Frisbie, and other well-known clergymen.

The council devoted its entire time to-day to consideration of the affairs of its missionary societies.

One reason was that all of them are either in debt or in straitened circumstances. The method of presenting the several causes was twofold—first, a triennial report prepared by the Secretary of each society, and, second, a series of addresses by selected speakers, clerical and lay.

The Rev. I. H. Cobb, D. D., of New-York, Secretary of the Church Building Society, presented a paper in its behalf; the report of the Congregational Home Missionary Society was presented by the Rev. George Washington Choate, D. D., of New-York. Mrs. H. S. Caswell, Secretary of the Woman's Department of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, spoke upon the work of that department in home missions.

The report of the American Education Society was submitted by its Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton of Boston. This society is doing the work of three—the Education Society, founded in 1816; the College Society, formed in 1843, and the New West Commission, formed in 1879. Within four years a Department of Academy Aid has come under the society's care.

The American Missionary Association made a statement of its work, through its Secretary, the Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., former pastor of the church in which the council is assembled. The report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was presented by the Rev. C. H. Daniels, D. D. The largest receipts in the history of the board were reported in the year of the last meeting, three years ago. The next year receipts fell off $186,000, and expenditures by $97,000, leaving a debt of $88,000. The succeeding year, receipts fell off $5,000 more, and expenditures decreased by $28,000, increasing the debt to $116,000. This year receipts have gained $17,000 over last year, while expenditures have decreased by $17,820; present indebtedness is $118,000.

The report of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society was presented by the Secretary, the Rev. George N. Boynton of Boston.

S. B. Capen of Boston made the closing address of the missionary day. He had been asked to speak upon "The Missionary Obligations of Congregational Churches and the Reasons for Greater Loyalty in Supporting the Six Congregational Societies."

"Der Ausgestossene" Not Given.

"Almenrausch und Edelweiss" was presented last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, instead of "Der Ausgestossene," which was to have been played for the first time here by the Schlierseer Pe

SPAIN'S CUBAN TROUBLES

A Rumor of a Suggestion that the War Has Lasted Too Long.

EXCITED POLITICIANS IN MADRID

Neither Secretary Olney Nor Dupuy de Lome Will Discuss the Question—A Queer Diplomat at Vienna.

LONDON, Oct 11.—A dispatch from Madrid to a news agency says: "It is stated here upon good authority that the United States Government has pointed out to the Spanish Minister at Washington the necessity that Spain should take prompt action to crush the rebellion in Cuba. This statement has created a sensation in political circles."

VIENNA, Oct. 11.—The Tageblatt prints an interview with the Spanish Ambassador here, in which that gentleman is represented as saying that the complete subjection of the Cuban rebels is certain. If Cuba should ever achieve independence, he adds, the Government of the United States would not wish to annex the island for fear of increasing the number of her negro citizens.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Olney, although several times questioned about the matter, declined to-day to discuss the report that the Administration has notified Minister Dupuy de Lome that "there is a necessity that Spain should act promptly in her efforts to crush the insurrection in Cuba."

The fact that the report was published immediately after an interview between the Secretary and Minister yesterday seems to give a color of truth to the statement. But in view of the near approach of the date of the meeting of Congress, and of the fact that President Cleveland must almost necessarily refer to the subject in his annual message to that body, it is more than probable that there has been no communication made to Mr. Dupuy de Lome importing any change of policy on the part of the Administration to take effect before the meeting of Congress.

Dupuy de Lome makes weekly visits to Washington from Bryn Mawr, where he is spending October with his family, to call upon Secretary Olney on the regular diplomatic day at the State Department. He was seen yesterday by a reporter for The United Press, to whom he said that his presence in Washington at that time had no especial significance. He returned to Philadelphia this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, is at one of the suburban hotels near here. He was seen this evening in relation to the cable from London that it was reported in Madrid that this Government pointed out to him the necessity of Spain taking prompt action to crush the Cuban rebellion.

Señor de Lome followed his usual custom of maintaining a diplomatic silence and refused to deny or affirm the statements made in the cable dispatch. Señor de Lome will remain at the hotel where he is stopping about a week longer.

TO PROTECT MISSIONARIES.

Cruiser Marblehead Ordered to the Gulf of Iskenderoon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—At the request of Minister Terrell for the protection of American missionaries in Turkey, and at the instance of the State Department, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. McAdoo, to-day ordered the United States cruiser Marblehead to proceed to the Gulf of Iskenderoon, otherwise the Gulf of Alexandretta.

A cable dispatch received at the State Department also says that the Turkish Government has issued orders to its authorities in all provinces to protect Americans. The Marblehead, Capt. O'Neill, sailed yesterday from Villafranca for Naples, according to a cable message received at the State Department. She will probably touch to-morrow, and Capt. O'Neill will there find awaiting him the dispatch ordering his ship to the Gulf of Iskenderoon.

CONCESSIONS TO BE CANCELED.

France's Consent to Madagascar's Past and Future Grants Necessary.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Le Matin says that the treaty of peace made with the Hova Government by the French commander in Madagascar provides that no territorial concession shall be made by the Hova Government without the consent of France, and that the concessions which have been granted already may be canceled.

Under these provisions, the grants of vast tracts of country obtained from the Hova Premier by Englishmen and Germans may be withdrawn.

BELFAST ENGINEERS STRIKE.

Three Thousand Men Quit Their Work in the Shipbuilding Yards.

BELFAST, Oct. 11.—Three thousand engineers and their assistants in the shipbuilding yards here went on strike to-day, their employers refusing to concede their demand for higher wages. The other employers remain at work for the present.

The molders have given notice that they will strike on Oct. 18 unless their wages are raised. The Clyde shipbuilders, who, it was stated, would co-operate with the Belfast men, are working yet.

SOCIALISTS REJECT AGRARIANS.

May Day Declared to be a Holiday All Over the World.

BRESLAU, Oct. 11.—The Socialist Congress to-day by a vote of 158 to 63 approved a resolution offered by Herr Kautsky, which is tantamount to rejection by the Congress of the proposed agrarian programme.

Herr Bebel moved that the German Socialists declare in favor of making May Day a holiday the world over. This motion was adopted.

Anarchists Put to Death at Prague.

PRAGUE, Oct. 11.—Antoine Hoffmann, the Anarchist who murdered Police Inspector Baumgarten, June 11, was put to death this morning. He refused all religious ministrations, and uttered Anarchist cries until the last. A number of Socialists assembled in front of the prison and indulged in seditious cries until they were dispersed by the police.

Barcelona Students in Revolt.

BARCELONA, Oct. 11.—There was further rioting among the students here to-day. The gendarmes were compelled to charge the mob before they were able to disperse it. Several of the rioters were wounded. The students have appealed to other universities to support them.

Greece Retains Its Army and Marine.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to The Central News from Athens says the Government has decided upon the retention in the service of the marines whose terms of enlistment will expire Oct. 13. It is reported that the army reserves now in the field are also to be retained.

British Reward to Slatin Pasha.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Slatin Pasha, who escaped last Winter from Omdurman, where he was for many years held a prisoner by the Mahdists, has been gazetted a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

An Heir to Prince Adolphus of Teck.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Princess Adolphus of Teck had a son this morning. The Princess is a daughter of the Duke of Westminster, and was married to Prince Adolphus Dec. 12, 1894.

Thirty-two Killed at Bocholt.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—It is now ascertained that thirty-two persons were killed by the collapse of the spinning mill at Bocholt, Westphalia, yesterday.

Spanish Volunteers from Argentina.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—Dispatches from Cuba report the arrival at Santiago of the steamer San Francisco, having on board 835 Spanish volunteers from Buenos Ayres. The Government intends to dispatch torpedoes, to be used in defending the Cuban coast against filibusters.

The Vatican Will Take Action.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Rome to The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Vatican has promised to take action, through the Papal Nuncios at Paris and Vienna, in behalf of the Armenians.

Florida Oranges Liked in London.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The first consignment of Florida oranges met with ready sale at Covent Garden Market to-day, bringing 24s. a box.

A Fatal Mill Fire in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Oct. 11.—The Higginbotham Mill, in this city, was burned to-day, and four women employed therein were killed.

ACCUSED OF LEVYING BLACKMAIL

Patrick Ardiff, Assistant Foreman on the Capitol at Albany, Discharged on Complaints by Workmen.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—The new Capitol Commission, which has the supervision of the construction work on the new Capitol Building under the four-hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation made by the last Legislature, held a special meeting to-day. The meeting was called to dispose of alleged charges of blackmail upon a number of the stonecutters working on the building. The members of the commission are Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Superintendent Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works, State Engineer Adams, Architect Russell of Syracuse, and Gen. Ira M. Hedges of Haverstraw.

As a result of the meeting, Patrick Ardiff, an assistant foreman of stonecutters and carvers, was discharged, after having been adjudged guilty of levying blackmail upon fellow-workmen on the building. The affair has created a sensation.

Ardiff has worked on the building for years, and his appointment was urged this year by prominent Albany Republicans.

The first inkling of Ardiff's alleged operations reached his superiors early last week, and the way the matter developed was peculiar. It appears that Commissioner Perry a couple of weeks ago made up a list of stonecutters and carvers who he thought were incompetent or lazy, and recommended their discharge. Superintendent of Construction Stevenson notified some of these men that they would have to go, but retained others to give them another trial.

Among the number of those who received notice of dismissal was a stonecarver named Tully, who worked on the eastern approach. Tully claimed that he had been unjustly treated, and went to Foreman Patrick H. McCormick to have him try to get him returned. He is alleged to have told McCormick that he ought to do something for him, as he had been paying money to Ardiff for him.

McCormick was surprised and asked Tully what he meant, as he did not know that money was being collected for him. Tully, it is alleged, replied that Ardiff had levied upon the men right along, giving them to understand at first that what he was collecting was to be used to reimburse their foreman, McCormick, for his expenses while making an unsuccessful run for the Assembly in the Third Albany District on the Republican ticket a year ago.

Afterward McCormick was chosen a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and Ardiff, it is alleged, continued his collections, saying it was necessary for the boys to chip in to pay the foreman's expenses to Saratoga.

McCormick immediately had Tully make affidavit to what had been said, and the sworn statement was placed in Superintendent Stevenson's hands, who suspended Ardiff.

Those connected with the charges appeared before the Capitol Commission this afternoon. Ardiff strenuously denied the charges brought against him. The hearing lasted over several hours in executive session.

After deliberating, the commission concluded that Ardiff was guilty, and he was discharged. McCormick was exonerated. The Commissioners endeavored to ascertain if the money collected was intended for campaign purposes, but could learn nothing tangible.

KRAHN STOLE HIS OWN STOCK

Statement of the Supposed London Thief Who, the Police First Thought, Was Charles Rousselle.

Charles Rousselle, who was arrested Thursday night at the Morton House on the suspicion that he stole shares of stock and money from a woman in London, told Acting Captain O'Brien yesterday that his proper name was Herbert Krahn. He also made a confession. Acting Captain O'Brien sent to the Morton House for the prisoner's valise, and in it found convincing proof that Rousselle and Krahn were identical.

Krahn said he went to board Sept. 17, 1892, in the house of a Mrs. Gordon, at 17 Hilda Road, Brixton, in the outskirts of London.

"She represented to me," said Krahn, "that she was a widow; that her husband had bequeathed £40,000, and that the money was to revert to her under his will, but not until the death of her husband's uncle, who, she said, was a paralytic residing in New-York. She said he was over seventy years old and was expected to die at any moment. Then she would come into possession of the £40 amount of the money and be free to marry.

"I gave her money and shares of stock amounting to £2,000. She was supposed to deposit the money and securities in the Southwestern Bank of London in her name. The reason I gave this large amount of my property was that I contracted an illness, and she persuaded me to believe that I had a serious disease and could not live long. Consequently she did not want me to die and leave her penniless.

"I decided to get my property back and leave her. I asked her several times for my property and she refused each time to refund it. I then made inquiries at the Southwestern Bank and found that she would deposit stocks and money I gave her and then from time to time draw them out again and keep the property on her person.

"On the afternoon of March 23 last I again demanded my property, and when she refused I gave her a good thrashing and recovered by force £800 in banknotes and 100 shares of Canadian Pacific Railway stock, worth $6,000.

"I went direct to Paris and assumed the name of Rousselle. During my short stay there I speculated in stocks and got up an anonymous pamphlet giving the life and details of Mrs. Gordon's history, of which I had 1,000 copies printed and circulated through London.

"I left Paris Sept. 14 and took the steamer from Havre for this country. I arrived here Sept. 22. I went the next day to the office of T. E. Ward & Sons, at 51 Broadway, and left there fifty shares of Canadian Pacific Railway stock to be sold at the market price. The bill of sale which I exhibited with the stock for the purpose of showing where I purchased it was a forgery. I forged the bill of sale on a blank obtained at 44 Rue Taitbout, Paris. I committed the forgery so as to dispose of the stock without any questioning."

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Krahn was remanded until to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:45 A. M.—177 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; William Rahbers; damage, $100.

3:40 A. M.—1 King Street; M. Napier; damage, $50.

9:30 A. M.—165 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; no damage.

10 A. M.—828 Ninth Avenue; Thomas & Eckerson; damage, $50.

10:06 A. M.—67 Lewis Street; Samuel Weinberg and others; damage, $1,600.

12:30 P. M.—844 Third Avenue; H. A. Sohl; no damage.

12:40 P. M.—106 East Twenty-seventh Street; William P. Parkinson; no damage.

2:20 P. M.—159 Attorney Street; Lyngoque; damage, $10.

2:35 P. M.—Canal Street; Synogogue; damage, $50.

4:15 P. M.—734 Third Avenue; James Horan; damage, $15.

8:45 P. M.—1,424 Lexington Avenue; William Wilkins; damage slight.

9:30 P. M.—Columbia and Broome Streets; R. Hoe & Co.; damage unknown.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Portuguese Prince, (Br.,) Anderson, Leghorn Aug. 23, via Gibraltar, with mdse to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Newport, Connor, Colon 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:45 A. M.

THE HOTEL MARLBOROUGH,

Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, is serving for one dollar a superior table d'hote dinner from 5 to 9 o'clock. A first-class musical entertainment is also given.

ALASKA TO HAVE A BISHOP

So Decided by the Episcopal Missionary Board.

THE VOTE WAS 161 YEAS, 37 NAYS

Convention Discusses the Revised Constitution — Resolution Offered for Final Adjournment Oct. 18.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The Episcopal Missionary Board decided to-night, by a vote of 161 yeas to 37 nays, to elect a Bishop of Alaska, and thus ended a controversy that had been going on for a long time, and had given rise to a good deal of bitter feeling.

Both houses spent the day upon the revised constitution. A resolution was submitted calling for a full report from the commission on revision on Monday, and which brought out the statement from Dean Hoffman, the spokesman of the commission on the floor, that the body did not expect to have a constiution adopted at this convention.

A resolution providing for final adjournment on Oct. 18 was referred to the proper committee.

After Dr. McKim of Maryland had made his sixth speech of the week in favor of indefinitely postponing further action on the constitution and had declared with heat that in six days the house had done nothing but pluralize a word and mangle a definition of the Church, the Committee of the Whole proceeded to give a quietus to Dr. Bennett's pending motion that dioceses be legally represented in future conventions by persons not residing within such diocesan jurisdiction.

An hour was wasted on technical and unnecessary amendments concerning the manner of choosing deputies, but all were defeated, and Article I. to Section 5, inclusive, was disposed of. On Section 6, which provides that one clerical and one lay delegate chosen by each missionary district shall have seats in the house without the right to vote, ex-Gov. Prince of New-Mexico protested that this took away from the delegates in that category all the privileges which they had enjoyed for fifteen years. The house, by 193 to 60, did the fair thing by giving the missionary delegates the rights of all other delegates.

As the committee was working upon the Bishops's revision, instead of the commission's revision, it took no cognizance of Section 7 of Article I., providing for joint meetings of both houses whenever necessary for conference and general mutual understanding, and which the Bishops had rabooed. After being amended by Hill Burgwin of Pittsburg, Section 1 of Article II. was adopted, providing that future conventions shall assemble on the first Wednesday of every October of every third year, at a place to be fixed by the preceding convention, each convention, however, being given the right, in the exercise of its discretion, to fix a different time than that of the constitution.

Mr. Nash of New-York was in favor of holding the conventions but once in five years, but on being put to a vote, the motion was overwhelmingly lost.

It was then announced by Chairman Packard that the committee would proceed to vote, clause by clause, upon the portion of the constitution sent down by the House of Bishops, and thus prepare a message to be returned in the form of concurrence or non-concurrence. The Secretary called the roll on the first section, the only amendment being the change of "synod" to "convention." The clerical vote was unanimous, with the exception of two dioceses, while of the laymen only California voted no.

The second section passed as it came from the Bishops, and the clause providing that the presiding officer of the House of Bishops shall be senior in service was again put through by a large majority.

After this an additional veto was given to the unfortunate word "primate," and "the question of the rights to be given to delegates from missionary jurisdictions came up for the second time within an hour. Many of the delegates were visibly disgusted with this state of affairs, but under the rules which prevail under constitutional Order are to clause of the Bishops' revision there was no help for it. Another effort was made to give the missionary delegates the right to have their votes counted in ballots by dioceses, but it was defeated, the vote by dioceses standing: Yeas—Clerical, 11; lay, 9. Nays—Clerical, 33; lay, 31; divided, 6. Further consideration of the Bishops' revision was referred until Monday morning.

The upper house sent down the report of the Committee of Conference concerning the place of holding the next convention and recommending that Washington, D. C., be selected. The house concurred by unanimous vote, and then adjourned.

The Bishops to-day followed the example of the lower house by laying on the table the solemn declaration of faith, which served as a preface to the revised constitution. Concurrence was voted with the House of Deputies in creating Northern Michigan a new diocese, under the name of Marquette. In opposition to the report of a special committee it was also decided to elect a second Bishop for Japan, with the designation of Bishop of Kioto.

The Board of Regents of the Church University is constituted as follows: Bishops of Albany, Minnesota, and Kentucky, the Rev. Elijah N. Potter, Dr. Morgan Dix, Dr. David H. Green, William R. Huntington, Prof. Henry Dresler, George W. Vanderbilt, Silas McBee, and Prof. James N. Garnett.

The Rev. H. C. Duncan of Louisiana was appointed Recorder of Ordinations, (a new office and title) to the missionary Bishops of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

It was developed to-day that ex-Gov. Bullock of Georgia, whose face has been missed from the convention for several days, is seriously ill at his rooms in the West Hotel. His wife, assisted by a trained nurse, is in attendance upon him.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. W. Romanoff of St. Petersburg is at the Astor.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard are at the Brunswick.

—E. L. Cothrell, Evansville, Ind., is at the Madison Avenue.

—José M. Hurtado, Colombian Minister at Washington, is at the Plaza.

—Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island is at the Cambridge.

—Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court is at the Holland.

—Salvador de Mendonca, Brazilian Minister at Washington, is at the Hoffman.

—Dr. Hingston of Montreal and John H. Winters of Albany are at the Empire.

—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island, Josiah H. Drummond of Portland, Me., and John Watts Kearny are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. Carlos D. Gutierrez of Mexico, R. G. de Ayala, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, T. N. Washington; Pierre Lorillard, C. F. Havemeyer, and Stanley Mortimer are at the Waldorf.

—Sir Alfred Wills of London, John V. L. Pruyn of Albany, and ex-Congressman Carlos French, Henry C. Robinson, William D. Bishop, and Prof. George J. Brush of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following are registered to-night at Washington hotels:

Arlington—Mrs. J. W. Mascery, A. M. Jones, Miss F. S. Gray, and Arthur R. Gray, New-York.

Ebbitt—George B. Hibbard, New-York; P. Schildwachter, Brooklyn.

Raleigh—B. F. Hawes, Frederick J. Plant, W. F. Anthony, E. W. Taylor, and George D. Merrill, New-York.

Shoreham—H. Bidwell, Mrs. A. E. Bates, T. N. Dwyer, F. J. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lynch, New-York.

Willard—H. D. Hall, New-York.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Ten barns on the farm owned by Dr. Jesse Reynolds and managed by William May, near Potsdam, were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Seven horses, valued at $600; 175 tons of hay, a crop from thirty acres of oats, and all the farming implements were destroyed, involving a loss to the tenant of $3,500 and to the owner of the farm of $12,000. The insurance amounts to about 50 per cent. of the loss.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.—The sheds of the New-Haven Steamboat Company, at Belle Dock, partially filled with luggage, were completely destroyed by fire this morning. The blaze was caused by spontaneous combustion. The loss on the building, which is an old one, is about $2,000, and the damage to the contents is $8,000.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Oct. 11.—The Holland Radiator Works, at Bremen, were entirely destroyed by an incendiary fire at 5 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at $150,000, and the insurance placed at only $2,500.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Toronto Flouring Mills at Mexico, this county, owned by A. Thomas, were burned last night. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $3,000.

When you feel a cold coming on, take a good sweat, and the chances are you will "knock it in the head." Lafayette Turkish and Russian Baths, 18 Lafayette Place. Hotel accommodations.—Adv.

A CHRONIC POLITICAL FIGHTER

Mrs. Mary L. Hall Asks Colored Men and Women What the Democratic Party Ever Did for Them.

"You all know me as a chronic political fighter," said Mrs. Mary L. Hall, President of the Colored Woman's Auxiliary, at the first grand anti-Tammany rally of the season last night, at Central Hall, on Thirty-second Street.

Mrs. Hall is the President of the Colored Woman's Auxiliary, and, wearing a little United States flag buttoned into the front of her gown, she gave her listeners last night not only a red-hot anti-Tammany, but an anti-Democratic speech. Mrs. Hall looked like a fighter and almost ready to fight even her audience as she emphasized her remarks by a decided little stamp as she asked severely:

"What have the Democrats done for you?"

It might almost have been called Mrs. Hall's maiden speech, for she is more a fighter on most occasions than a speaker. She was interrupted continually with cries of "That's so!" "Yes!" "Amen!"

"I understand that some of my Afro-American friends are going to vote the Democratic ticket this year," said Mrs. Hall. "Why are they going to do it?"

"They don't know what they are doing," said a voice.

Then Mrs. Hall asked in emphatic language: "I want to know now how many of you boys are with me?" and there was a favorable response from all over the room.

"And the sisters?" she went on, and there was another favorable response, but smaller, for the woman's rally had evidently been intended to rally up the voters, and it was a masculine audience by a large majority.

FAITHFUL TO PRINCIPLE

Good Government Club Action Explained and Defended.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In nominating a straight ticket upon a non-partisan platform the Good Government Clubs have called down upon their heads the abuse and ridicule of the politicians and the public press. Before criticising their action we should ascertain what their principles are and learn whether or not they have deviated from these principles. If they have not, they cannot justly be blamed for their action, unless it can be shown that their principles are wrong. The principle upon which the Good Government Clubs were founded is that municipal affairs should be administered in an absolutely non-partisan manner. Their object was not merely to support the best candidates which each year might present themselves for the people's suffrages; they had a more definite purpose in mind. That purpose was to force the political parties to confine themselves to State and National politics, and to convince the people that city politics means conducting the city in a businesslike, non-partisan way. Up to this date the Good Government Clubs have kept this principle in mind, and by the uncompromising manner in which they have discussed it have convinced many of its truth.

In response to the public sentiment which they had created, a Republican Constitutional Convention rearranged, in the Constitution recently adopted, the terms of office and times of election of certain State and municipal offices so that the election for State offices would occur on the even-number years, and the election for municipal offices on the odd-numbered years. The reasons which actuated the Constitutional Convention in making this change are clearly set forth in the address to the people of the State, which was signed, among others, by such Republicans as Elihu Root and Joseph H. Choate, which says: "The separate in the larger cities municipal elections from State and National elections, to the end that the business affairs of our great municipal corporations must be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by National and State politics, and to the end also that the great issues of National and State politics may be determined upon their merits free from the disturbing and often demoralizing effect of local contests."

This statement expresses clearly the principle of the Good Government Clubs. That principle is not, as many erroneously suppose, merely to beat Tammany Hall. It is the establishment of non-partisanship in municipal affairs. To one who believes in the principle of non-partisanship, "Boss" Platt is just as much an enemy as "Boss" Croker. Both are representatives of the spoils system; both are absolutely opposed to non-partisanship in municipal matters, both believe that this city is a rich field to be harvested only by party spoilsmen, both represent a gang of plunderers who seek to prey upon the prosperity of the city. The idea of municipal government entertained by "Boss" Croker was well expressed in an article written by him in The North American Review last year in which he says: "All the employes of the City Government, from the Mayor to the porter who makes the fire in his office, should be members of the Tammany organization."

"Boss" Platt's idea of municipal government is expressed by Lauterbach's statement at the Republican Convention: "We will now leave the Register with his thirty or forty employes to consider the candidate for County Clerk, who will have 160 employes, every one of whom will be Republican."

From the standpoint of principle, or from that which considers the welfare of the city, what is the difference whether the Republican gang or the Tammany Hall gang gain control of this city? From the standpoint of either, the city is simply a thing to be plundered by the spoilsmen who shall prevail. There is no more reason why the Good Government Clubs should support the patchwork ticket offered by Platt, Lauterbach, et al., than that they should support Tammany Hall if it should change its name to the "Reform Good Government Party." It makes no difference what political name the candidates bear, the question is, in accordance with what principles will they act if elected?

That the so-called fusion ticket was the offspring of partisan deals all admit. This is evident from ex-Mayor Hewitt's "reasons" for supporting it. These "reasons" show what weak arguments may come from a strong man. "The real question," said he, "at issue in this community, and the only issue at present, is whether Tammany Hall is to govern this city or not. As between a Republican ticket nominated by "Boss" Platt, who is to me just as objectionable as a boss as "Boss" Croker, and a Tammany ticket, I shall vote for the Republican ticket rather than have Tammany Hall restored to power." For such a ticket as that dictated by "Boss" Platt, who is admittedly "just as objectionable" as Croker, the Good Government Clubs are told that they should abandon their own candidates and support this deal ticket, because, as The World puts it, "this must be the view of all citizens who combine practical political sense with an honest desire for reform."

If the principle of non-partisanship for which the Good Government Clubs stand is true it must in time prevail. All that this principle requires for it to find lodgment in the popular mind is that it be fearlessly, constantly, and uncompromisingly stated and restated. This is the course the Good Government Clubs have decided to pursue. Under this course, if their principle is a sham or is wrong, its falsity will soon be detected. If it is right it must prevail, perhaps not this year, nor next year, but ultimately it must find general acceptance. The only argument offered against the course of the Good Government Clubs is that their effort will not be crowned by success. Are we to wait until we are sure of success before we make an effort to establish a principle? If this rule of conduct had been followed in the past, how many of the great principles which are now the common benefits and beliefs of all would have found acceptance? If the Good Government Clubs believe in their principle they should be true to it, regardless of the possibility of immediate success or failure, and in adhering uncompromisingly to their principle they are following the spirit of Lincoln's words, "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

S. S.

New-York, Oct. 10, 1895.

A Denial by Mr. Oppenheimer.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your paper of to-day prints an interview with Mr. Edward Grosse in which this gentleman speaks of me as follows: "Moses Oppenheimer had pressure put upon him last Winter to get out of the union, (the German-American Reform Union;) that is why he resigned."

I wish to contradict this statement emphatically. As a matter of fact, I have never formally resigned from the organization, in which I was active during the last campaign, representing my district in the General, the Executive, the Conference, and the Campaign Committees, besides delivering numerous speeches on behalf of the reform county ticket.

After the close of the campaign I ceased to take an active part in the further work of the organization, declining even to serve as a delegate to the General Committee. No outside influence or pressure of any kind had anything to do with this my course of action.

MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

241 East Seventy-first Street, New-York, Oct. 11, 1895.

Passengers on the Fuerst Bismarck.

The Hamburg-American steamship Fuerst Bismarck arrived here from Cherbourg yesterday after a stormy passage of 6 days, 21 hours and 37 minutes.

The vessel had throughout her trip a succession of heavy west and northwest winds and high head seas. Capt. Albers reports that on Thursday, when the Fuerst Bismarck was 430 miles eastward of Sandy Hook, the new American Line steamship St. Paul, outward bound for Southampton, was sighted.

Among the saloon passengers of the Fuerst Bismarck were Rufus King, the Vicomtesse de Sibourg, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Boas, Stanley W. Dexter, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Pack.

Made Happy

were the new housekeepers by the low prices of Furniture at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

EX-CHIEF JAMES J. BROOKS DEAD

For Many Years at the Head of the United States Secret Service—Had Managed Many Famous Cases.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—Ex-Chief of the United States Secret Service James J. Brooks died at 4:35 o'clock this morning, at his home, 1,843 Bluff Street, Pittsburg. Death was due to heart trouble, the veteran detective having carried for over sixteen years in the sac of his heart a bullet, the result of vindictiveness of violators of the law who were afraid to permit Mr. Brooks to live. Mr. Brooks was in his seventy-second year.

His career in his chosen profession covered a most interesting experience of forty years. He was born in England, and came to the United States when quite young. He first gained great fame during the whisky ring's supremacy in Philadelphia. The story of his attempted assassination by hirelings of that clique is most thrilling.

Mr. Brooks first served as Chief of the United States Secret Service under President Garfield. He continued at the head of the bureau thirteen years, and was permitted the unique and highly gratifying privilege of choosing his own successor. He selected A. L. Drummond, now a resident of New-York City. Upon leaving the Government's service, Mr. Brooks became the General Manager of Gilkinson's American Detective Bureau, with headquarters in Pittsburg.

He was a rare man in character, a thoroughly consistent Christian, a prominent member of the Baptist Church in Washington, D. C. Mr. Brooks leaves a widow and several children. F. B. Brooks is a Philadelphian of prominence in Washington City; Alfred Brooks is Chief of the Internal Revenue Service, New-York division; Walter Brooks is special examiner in the Bureau of Pensions. Of his four daughters, two reside in Washington, D. C.; one in Maryland, and the other in Minneapolis. The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The interment will be at Washington, D. C.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. B. H. Richardson.

Col. B. H. Richardson, editor and proprietor of The Daily Enquirer-Sun and a prominent Mason, died Thursday evening, after a brief illness, at Columbus, Ga. Col. Richardson was one of the foremost newspaper men of the South and was well known throughout the country. He came of one of the oldest and most honored families of Maryland. When nineteen years of age he entered the Confederate Army and served with honor and distinction until the close of the war.

He located in Mobile, Ala., in 1865, and in connection with Major Henry Ballentine revived The Mobile Tribune and became its associate editor. He remained in Mobile a number of years, and then moved to Savannah, Ga., where he accepted the city editorship of The Morning News, which paper he remained with until 1883. He then purchased The Savannah Daily Times and continued its publication until 1887, when he removed to Alabama.

He went to Columbus in 1889 and assumed the management of The Enquirer-Sun. Subsequently he purchased the establishment.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Willim H. Fitchett dies in his home, 396 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday. He was eighty-two years old and was born in Accomac County, Va. He went to Brooklyn in 1834, and was employed in the navy yard as ship carpenter. He leaves a wife and two sons, Col. John Y. Fitchett, Superintendent of the Brighton Beach Improvement Company, and George H. Fitchett, who is well known in theatrical circles.

—John H. Divine, a prominent merchant of Divine's Corners, died at Ellenville yesterday, aged eighty-two years. He was interested in the building of the Midland Railroad, in West Virginia enterprises, and was the founder of Hurleyville.

—Albert B. Bache, a retired Pay Inspector of the United States Navy, died yesterday at his residence in Philadelphia.

Immediate Relief to be Demanded.

Much complaint is heard among the persons who are compelled to frequent the County Court House about the abominable sanitary conditions prevailing there. The place is honeycombed with rotten pipes, and the plumbing arrangements generally would be a disgrace to a cross-roads Court House. Judges, clerks, attorneys, and others who are compelled to spend their entire working days in the building are particularly concerned over the neglect of the authorities, and it was said yesterday that the Judges were considering a proposition to send a joint note to the Commissioner of Public Works demanding immediate relief.

Jaffray Receivers Declare a Dividend.

Announcement was made yesterday of the declaration of a dividend of 20 per cent. by the receivers for E. S. Jaffray & Co. This will make 80 per cent. for the creditors of the firm, 60 per cent. having been previously distributed. The present dividend will dispose of nearly all of the assets which were turned over to the receivers. They have not yet touched the Jaffray real estate, which has an estimated value of $1,000,000, and is mortgaged for about $250,000.

The heirs of Mr. Jaffray showed a disposition at one time to insist that the real estate belonged to them, and that the firm had no claim on it. If it were available, the creditors might be satisfied in full from the proceeds of sale, and a surplus of from $500,000 to $400,000 would remain for the Jaffray heirs.

Counsel for the receivers have advised that the real estate is liable for the debts of the firm. It is said that the heirs will hardly contest this opinion. Should they accept it, a final dividend of 20 per cent. and the conclusion of the receiver's work will not be long delayed.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

Piles and Constipation. Dr. Upham's Vegetable Electuary. Positive specific. Fifty years' reputation. Sold by leading druggists. Office, 27 East 4th St. Circulars sent free.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Elegant odd Chairs for wedding presents are now being made at Geo. C. Flint Co.'s, West 23d St.

Espenscheid's Hat Establishment is the oldest and most reliable in the City of New-York. Salesroom, 118 Nassau St.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—PARSONS.—At Stoneleigh, Rye, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Oct. 10, by the Rev. Edward L. Parsons and the Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., Grace Stanley, daughter of Helen C. and the late Arthur W. Parsons, to Henry Brooks Davis.

DUNN—WALLIS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1895, at the residence of her father, Hamilton Wallis, East Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Henry F. Hickok, D. D., Emeline Waldron Wallis and James Carr Dunn of London, England.

GIBSON—LEGGETT.—On Thursday, Oct. 10, at the residence of the bride's sister, No. 127 West 70th St., by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., Mary E. Leggett, daughter of the late Henry T. McCoun, to William J. Gibson of New-York City.

DIED.

EDWARDS.—On Thursday, Oct. 10, 1895, at his house, 108 East 86th St., after a lingering illness, Walter Edwards.

Funeral services will be held at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Sunday, Oct. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

THE MANAGERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN Hospital and the members of the Medical Board are requested to attend the funeral of their late fellow-Manager and Recording Secretary, Walter Edwards, at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, Oct. 13, at 2:30 o'clock.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.
ALEXANDER MAITLAND, Secretary Pro Tem.

ESTERBROOK.—On the 11th inst., Richard Esterbrook, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 232 North 2d St., corner Penn St., Camden, N. J., on Second day (Monday) afternoon, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock. Interment at Plainfield, N. J.

HUNTINGTON.—On Friday, Oct. 11, 1895, C. E. Huntington.

Funeral private.

PUTZEL.—Suddenly, on Oct. 11, 1895, Michael Putzel, aged 74 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 13 East 57th St., on Sunday, Oct. 13, at 10 A. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

SUTER.—After a short illness, Albert, youngest child of George A. and Sara Ballard Suter, aged 2 years.

Funeral service on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at No. 78 Locust Av., New-Rochelle.

THURSTON.—On Thursday, the 10th inst., William R. Thurston, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, 236 East 16th St., on Monday, Oct. 14, at 10:30 o'clock.

WARNER.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 9, Frederic M. Warner, M. D., in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral services on Saturday morning, Oct. 12, at his residence, 50 West 56th St., at 11:30 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate, Frederic M. Warner, M. D., at 50 West 56th St., on Saturday, Oct. 12, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M. D., President.
REGINALD H. SAYRE, M. D., Secretary.

ODD FELLOWS AT TERRACE GARDEN

The Officers Receive Them Cordially and They Prove Liberal Patrons.

The Odd Fellows responded in large numbers to the invitations sent them by the Plattdütsche, and, in consequence, there was another large attendance at the Reuter Home Fair at the Lexington Avenue Opera House last night. President Henry Kroeger of the Fair Association, and President William F. Grell of the Plattdütsch Volksfest Verein, escorted the different delegations to the reception room, where they were given cordial greetings.

The committees showed the visitors much attention, and the ladies found the Odd Fellows liberal patrons, and another large day's receipts were the result.

The Turners will visit the fair to-day, and the concert in the evening will be given by the Jewish Orphan Asylum Military Band, under the direction of Martin Cohen.

New Publications.

NOW READY.

A New Child's Story by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.

Her longest and most notable juvenile since "Fauntleroy."

TWO LITTLE PILGRIMS' PRO

A WHEELMEN'S TEAM RACE

Metropolitan Association Clubs to Strive for Road Honors To-day.

CONTEST TO BE DECIDED AT RAHWAY

Four Strong Teams to Compete Over a Ten-Mile Course — Oscar Hedstrom, the Greenwich Crack, Protested.

There will be a revival of an exciting and popular bicycle competition at Rahway, N. J., this afternoon. Several years ago team racing among the larger clubs was the very essence of cycle sport, but it was permitted to die out. The contest to-day will be a ten-mile affair for clubs belonging to the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The race was originally scheduled to take place on Staten Island, but the authorities trumped up a pretext for not allowing it to be held, and it had to be postponed.

When this style of contest was at the heighth of its popularity, the Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn were the acknowledged champions. Their teams usually proved too strong for their rivals, and their frequent wins, perhaps, made the sport a trifle monotonous to many, and may have been the cause of its decline. However, the same spirit prevails to-day among the Kings Countys. They intend to win if possible. During the last three weeks they have had eighteen men in training, and out of this number a team has been chosen that will be hard to beat.

Four teams will probably compete, out of the five entered. Two of the best riders on the Manhattan Bicycle Club's team cannot be present, and therefore this club will not be represented. The Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers will have a strong team in the field, and so will the Greenwich Wheelmen of this city. The Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn will be the other club represented. The real fight will doubtless be between the Greenwiches, Elizabeths, and Kings Countys. Considerable rivalry has sprung up among them, and each is especially desirous of winning.

Bitter feeling was occasioned among the Greenwiches and Kings Countys yesterday, because the latter entered a protest against one of the former club's best riders, Hedstrom. It is alleged that he is not an active member of the Greenwiches, and the conditions of the race make this necessary. The protest will not be decided until just before the start, which, by the way, will be made at 2:30 o'clock, from a point near Lambert's Hotel. The finish will also be near the starting point.

The Greenwich men are quite indignant over the Hedstrom protest, and assert that the Kings County boys fear defeat at their hands and are taking this means of crippling them. The teams and substitutes will be as follows:

Kings County Wheelmen.—J. Bensinger, U. S. Paige, W. H. Graham, and F. G. McDonald. Substitutes—C. Meintzer and W. B. Stout.

Greenwich Wheelmen.—Oscar Hedstrom, C. S. Henshaw, W. H. Owen, and Joseph Thompson. Substitutes—A. J. Ford and A. C. Green.

Prospect Wheelmen.—H. Schwitter, H. Barker, O. Wemphahl, and F. B. Egelhoff. Substitutes—G. W. Shannon, J. Brush, and E. B. Tyrell.

A convenient train for the New-Yorkers to take to reach the scene of the race will connect with the ferryboat leaving from the foot of Liberty Street at 1:30 o'clock.

BALD FIRST IN TWO RACES.

The Buffalo Cyclist in Fine Form at Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 11.—The world's record for the half-mile in competition was to-day tied by E. C. Bald, the Buffalo man, the former record being his own. Bald made a great ride, and Cooper made an equally great sprint, when he ran into second place, only just beating Murphy at the tape and by a matter of inches only. The time was 1 minute. Bald won the mile open in a hard-fought battle with Murphy, who only gave way twenty yards from home.

The half-mile was a false start, and the race was ordered run over. Riser and two others led Ing at the post. The finish in the run-over was the same, Bald jumping past the tandem and winning in a second slower time.

Nine men started in the mile open, tandem paced by Kelley and Omaha made a warm fight for the tandem, but was beaten out by Murphy. Bald rushed past the tandem, but Murphy did not give way when he dropped back. Bald, Cooper, and Murphy, with two others, rounded the turn into the long straight quarter together. Murphy made a game fight and gained a couple of lengths on Bald. In the face of the wind, Bald fought gamely for a hundred yards, from home pulled ahead of Murphy, winning by a length. Cooper ran third. Riser had his handle bars turned and fell. The summaries:

Mile Open, Class B.—Won by Murphy, second, Cooper; third, Bald. Time—2:14 2-5.

Half-Mile Open.—Bald won, Cooper second, Murphy third. Time—1:00. (False start, and ordered run over; second race resulted in the same finish in 1:01.)

Quarter-Mile Open, Class A.—Hattenhauer, Council Bluffs, won; Gadke, Omaha, second; Patterson, Plattsmouth, third. Time—0:31.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Patterson, (100 yards,) won; Meintzin, (scratch,) second; Gadke, (50 yards,) third. Time—5:02.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Condon, (175 yards,) won; Murphy, (50 yards,) second; Bliss, (90 yards,) third. Time—5:05.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Seven thousand miles to date is the mileage record credited to J. J. Villers, Jr., of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen. Mr. Villers hopes to make it 8,000 before the riding season ends.

—Peter Berlo's mile at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, on Thursday, in 1:46 4-5, paced by a "quint," is a new world's record for the professional class.

—Hedstrom, the Greenwich Wheelmen flier, won the half-mile open at the Mount Holly (N. J.) fair on Thursday, beating a fine field.

—The Board of Education of Montclair, N. J., has decided to build racks for the wheels of the children who ride to school.

—"Bert" Harris, the English crack, is going to Australia and may meet the great "Zim."

FAVORITES DAY AT AQUEDUCT.

They Win Three of the Five Races Run There Yesterday.

Aqueduct racegoers were treated to something in the nature of a surprise yesterday, as three favorites won their races, these being Thyra in the first race, Ostler Joe in the fourth, and Dungarven in the fifth. Each of these won the event handily enough, and Marshall, favorite for the second event, was only beaten a scant length by Drum Major.

Dan Pulsifer and his friends won a good lit of money over Drum Major, as they got their cash on at a very remunerative price while the crowd was plunging on the erratic and thoroughly unreliable Marshall. Kinglet, who was in the lead for five furlongs, quit ignominiously in the stretch, and was a bad fifth at the end, Campania doing the same thing when it came to a drive.

Horace Theobald, Treasurer of Tersailla, won another race with Thyra yesterday. It was the opening event, at a mile, and Sims, riding a waiting race with her, managed to win rather easily at the end. It took about all there was in King Michael, the favorite, to get the place by a head from Apprentice, the latter the second choice of the talent, and ridden by Doggett.

Dulcie Larondie, Long Bridge, and Little Matt had the liveliest finish of the day in the third race, which was a run of a mile and an eighth. Dulcie Larondie is but a two-year-old, but she is a game one, for she stood the drive against the older horses in splendid style and beat Long Bridge by a head, with Little Matt beaten the same distance and Kilkenny close up. It was a good day for the Littlefield crowd and their New-Jersey and "Canuck" followers, as they were able to get 8 to 1 and 10 to 1 for their money without any trouble.

Matt Byrne's colt Ostler Joe and Louis Ezell's Dungarven gave the backers of favorites a chance to nip the books for snug sums, as they won their respective races very handily.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $200, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; for three-year-olds. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Thyra, H. Theobald's ch. f., by Kendal-Petrarchina, 106 pounds.....(Sims)
2—King Michael, J. T. Stewart's b. g., 109.....(Ballard)
3—Apprentice, W. C. White's ch. g., 109.....(Doggett)
4—Juanita, 109. 7—Navahoe, 109.
5—Samaritan, 112. 8—Sir John, 109
6—Herkimer, 114.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5..Thyra	1—2	12—1..Samaritan	5—1
6—1..K'g Michael	2—1	80—1..Herkimer	10—1
5—2..Apprentice	4—5	20—1..Navahoe	8—1
30—1..Juanita	10—1	15—1..Sir John	6—1

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Drum Major, D. T. Pulsifer's ch. c., 4 years, by Punster-Pearl Tyler, 102 pounds, $500.....(Duffy)
2—Marshall, W. Stear's b. h., 5, 110½, $1,000.....(Sims)
3—Hammie, Es Pursell's b. h., 5, 108, $800.(Ham)
4—Campania, 3, 94. 6—Lady Adams, 4, 99.
5—Kinglet, 5, 107½. 7—Claurece, 3, 91.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Drum Major	2—1	5—1..Kinglet	8—5
4—Campania	3, 94.	6—Lady Adams, 4, 99.	
20—1..Hammie	7—1	20—1..Claurece	8—1
3—1..Campania	1—1		

Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $250, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; for all ages. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:59.

1—Dulcie Larondie, C. Littlefield's b. f., 2 years, by Himyar-Lou Pike, 76 pounds.....(Redmond)
2—Long Bridge, J. B. White's br. c., 4, 112.....(Doggett)
3—Little Matt, M. Padden's br. h., 4, 112.....(Duffy)
4—Kilkenny, 6, 112. 7—Little Tom, 4, 109.
5—Eclipse, a., 112. 8—Clarus, 4, 109.
6—Thurston, 4, 109. 9—Florinda, 4, 100.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—1..D. Larondie	3—1	15—1..Thurston	6—1
3—1..Long Bridge	1—1	7—2..Little Tom	6—5
7—1..Little Matt	2—1	30—1..Clarus	10—1
7—2..Kilkenny	7—5	40—1..Florinda	15—1
5—1..Eclipse	8—5		

Won by a head; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $250, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time —1:02¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Ostler Joe, M. Byrne's blk. c., by Fresno-Sister to Jim Douglass, 94 pounds, $300.....(O'Leary)
2—Rosalind III., T. F. Barrett's br. f., 91, $800.....(Clifford)
3—Little Dorrit, C. Littlefield's br. f., 91, $300.....(Redmond)
4—King T., 100. 6—Buccaneer, 100.
5—Tomoka, 93. 7—Sky Blue, 91.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Ostler Joe	3—5	7—1..Tomoka	2—1
3—1..Rosalind III.	1—1	30—1..Buccaneer	10—1
7—2..Little Dorrit	6—5	7—1..Sky Blue	2—1
12—1..King T.	4—1		

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $250, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Dungarven, L. Ezell's blk. h., aged, by Hindoo-Calphurnia, 112 pounds, $300.....(Ballard)
2—Inquirendo, J. Kneale's br. c., 111, $500.....(Sims)
3—Shelly Tuttle, C. Cornehlsen's ch. g., 5, 109, $300.....(J. Reagan)
4—Harry Alonzo, 6, 112. 6—Bickle, 5, 122.
5—Golden Gate, 3, 103. 7—Florimor, a., 113.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—2..Dungarven	Out	15—1..Golden Gate	5—1
8—5..Inquirendo	1—2	50—1..Bickle	20—1
10—1..Shelly Tuttle	5—2	30—1..Florimor	10—1
15—1..Harry Alonzo	4—1		

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Hoss Handicap, for all ages; guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Lucania	117	Preston 107
Sir Francis	116	Ina 106
Waltzer	115	Salvable 98
Sirocco	112	Cuckoo 97
Harrington	111	Premier 90
Ben Brush	108	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Governor Sheehan	114	The Swain	105
Candelabra	107	Annie Bishop	104
Captain T.	107	Second Attempt	95
Buckrene	107		

THIRD RACE.—The Algeria Handicap, for two-year-olds; guaranteed value $3,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

Ben Brush	128	Kamsin	100
Handspring	122	Emotional	95
Silver Ii	110	Palmerston	85
Hazlet	108		

FOURTH RACE.—The Woodlawn Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile.

Rey del Carreres	117	Rubicon	100
Flying Dutchman	110	Sir Francis	95
Peacemaker	102		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs.

Marsian	110	Hortance	107
Crescendo	114	Volley	107
Intermission	110	La Vienta	107
Right Royal	109	Hamilton II	103

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Waltzer	114	Primrose	102
Emma C	108	Kennel	102
Harry Reed	108	Applause	100
Sir Dixon, Jr	107	Owlet	99
Helmar	107	Kisbern	99
The Coon	107		

GOOD TROTTING AT MYSTIC.

It Took Eleven Heats to Decide the 2:11 Trot.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—There was a lot of racing today at Mystic. A glance at the summary will show how earnest it was, for in the 2:18 trot were a lot of well-matched horses, and it took ten heats to decide. Don C. won two heats yesterday, and after Prince Lavalard and Katie Mac put in two good heats they all "set" a little. On a test of endurance and with a good teamster up, (Moody retiring after the sixth heat,) the Electioneer stallion Pedlar proved the best and gamest and won the last heats in a jog.

Mascot, Jr., made short work of the 2:11 pace. Paul was the favorite at 75 to 100 in the 2:08 pace, but Barney had the speed of the lot. In the last heat he made a break, but covered up a big gap and won by a nose.

Fanny Wilcox caused no end of trouble in her race. She was lame, and refused to score even in a half-way decent manner. Heinsman Cheney paid $100 in fines before getting the word in the second heat. The Judges saw Caprice ahead in the last heat by a nose, but neglected to penalize her for breaks, so she was allowed the heat. It should have been given to Wilcox, who never lifted her nose from wire to wire. Aunt Delilah, the favorite, was not in the hunt. The summaries:

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Mascot, Jr., b. g., by Wilkes Hurrah, dam by Aubiteo, (Elliott)	1	8	7	2	1	1					
Alcyo, b. s., by Alcyone, (O'Neil)	6	1	1	8	5	3					
Charley P., b. g., by Kilbuck Tom, (Bowler and McCoy)	4	3	5	1	4	2					
B. B., rn. g., (Fox)	2	2	3	4	2	ro					
Sheriff, gr. g., (Snow)	5	7	4	2	5	3	ro				
Abbott Wilkes, br. g., (Sheridan)	5	4	4	8	6	ro					
Jimmy Mac, ch. g., (Rush)	3	6	6	7	dr.						
Weed Wilkes, blk. s., (Wilson)	7	5	8	6	dr.						

Time—2:13¾; 2:12; 2:12¾; 2:13¾; 2:10¾; 2:13¾.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Pedlar, b. s., by Electioneer, dam by Mohawk Chief, (Moody and Walker)	8	9	2	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	
Katie Mac, b. m., by Robert McGregor, (Golden)	7	4	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	
Prince Lavalard, g. s., by Lavalard, (Isabel)	2	6	6	1	2	4	1	3	5	3	
Don C., br. g., by Don Carlos, (Stone)	1	1	4	8	9	7	4	4	4	4	
Soudan, br. g., by Constant, (Snyder and McCoy)	9	2	1	5	6	6	6	6	8	5	
Dudley Olcott, ch. s., (Kelley)	4	8	7	6	3	3	5	5	6	dr	
Lora J., g. m., (Hoop-er)	6	7	5	4	4	5	dr.				
National, b. s., (Demarest)	5	3	9	9	7	dr.					
Lady Alicy, rn. m., (O'Neil)	3	5	8	7	8	dr.					
Rodney J., b. g., (Titer)	Dis.										

Time—2:17¾; 2:18¼; 2:16¼; 2:16¾; 2:18¼; 2:18½; 2:21; 2:22¾; 2:22¾; 2:25¾.

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Barney, br. g., by Barney Wilkes, dam untraced, (Brock)	1	1	1								
Paul, ch. g., (Miller and Shillinglaw)	4	2	2								
S. R., ch. g., (Brigham)	2	3	4								
Gil Curry, gr. g., (Galvin)	3	4	3								

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:13¼.

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse $600, (unfinished.)

Fanny Wilcox, b. m., by Jerome Eddy, (Cheney)	1	1	2								
Caprice, b. m., by Kentucky Wilkes, (Golden)	2	2	1								
Aunt Delilah, b. m., (Kelly)	4	3									
J. M. D., b. g., (Demarest)	6	5	3								
Adra Belle, g. m., (Sargent)	5	4	5								
Jesse Hanson, b. g., (Bowen)	3	6	dis.								

Time—2:14¾; 2:13; 2:18¾.

INTERESTING GOLF AT YONKERS.

Sands and Stoddart Left for First Honors in St. Andrew's Tourney.

Beautiful weather and brilliant golfing continued to be the features in the St. Andrew's Club tournament at Yonkers yesterday, as indeed, they have been every day since the contest was commenced. The St. Andrew's Cup tournament was narrowed down to W. H. Sands, who has built up a wonderful golf reputation for himself this week, and L. B. Stoddart, the examateur champion.

There was an excellent attendance yesterday. President Theodore A. Havemeyer of the United States Golf Association, being one of the interested spectators, and he also played a friendly match around the course with the Vice President of the club, W. D. Baldwin. The wind was rather strong and frequently played havoc with the balls, swerving them wide of their true course.

The players in the fourth round, which resulted in the closest matches of the day, were W. H. Sands and J. C. Ten Eyck, and L. B. Stoddart and Robert Bage Kerr. Sands and Stoddart were the winners, both, curiously enough, defeating their opponents by 2 up and 1 to play.

The contest between Sands and Ten Eyck was particularly interesting, rendered so not alone from the fact of Sands's brilliant play during the previous two days, but also by the match itself which was full of close and exciting features. To one ignorant of the true excitement which lies in golf, it might be difficult to determine in just which points of the game that quality lay, but the true golfer, whether he plays or simply poses as a spectator, can always find sufficient material for enthusiasm in a well-played game. There was no dearth of golfing interest yesterday, although the number of games played was less as the contest for the St. Andrew's Club Cup was narrowed down to the final round.

In the morning the third round was finished, one match having been played the previous day—that between Livermore and Ten Eyck. Three pairs were left to finish this round. W. H. Sands met President John Reid. It was a good close match. Mr. Reid, although ultimately beaten at the sixteenth hole by 3 up, played a steady game, and did not give an easy thing of it to Sands by any means. Mr. Reid is an old Scotch golfer himself. He plays very little now, except for general amusement, but is an excellent golfer, and no man in America understands the game better than he. Sands started off well by taking the first hole. Reid got the second, the third was halved, and Reid took the fourth, giving him 1 up. Then Sands tied the game by getting the hill hole, and then he struck a winning pace, taking the next three in quick succession, his excellent driving helping him materially. He now stood 3 up, but a bad drive to the bunker handed the ball in the stone wall, and a cleek shot failed to get it out, so he gave up the hole, finishing this round 2 ahead.

Mr. Reid started off with brilliant golfing at the second round, succeeding in wiping out Sands's lead in the next two holes. But the latter soon got into his winning style, and at the close of the fifteenth was three holes in the lead. The sixteenth hole was halved, giving Sands the match without the necessity of finising the round.

L. B. Stoddart beat C. W. Barnes 3 up and 2 to play. Mr. Stoddart, it will be remembered, was the amateur champion last year, but since the championship tournament at Newport he has given way to Charles B. MacDonald of the Chicago Golf Club. Mr. Stoddart has not been playing very much lately, and his game yesterday was inclined to be rather erratic, which was also shown in his match later in the day with Robert B. Kerr. At the end of the first round Stoddart only led Barnes by one. In the second round, however, he won enough to close the game at the end of the sixteenth hole, beating Barnes at that point by three holes. The other match in the third round was taken by R. B. Kerr by default from J. C. McGee. In getting games by default Mr. Kerr has had more good fortune than usually falls to the lot of golfers. He got into the fourth round, the semi-finals, without playing a stroke, and as four prizes are offered—the cup to first and medals to second, third, and fourth—he found himself in the remarkable position of actually being able to win fourth prize without having to play a game, had he desired to default to his partner in the fourth round. As there were but four players in this round all were sure of prizes, it being only a matter of who should win the more desirable ones. In the other extreme stands W. H. Sands, who is the only man who has had to play out every round, the opponent whom he had drawn in each round coming up to the mark every time with obstinate persistency. Sands has worked hard for all he has won, and he richly deserves great credit for his continued succession of victories.

In the semi-final, or fourth, round, Sands met J. C. Ten Eyck, and the contest was as pretty a one to watch as any golfer could desire. It was not finished until the seventeenth hole was played out, and had Ten Eyck not been stymied at that point he might have tied the game and caused a nineteenth hole to be played. Ten Eyck played a beautiful, steady game, making some wonderfully long drives, and in putting, also, he showed up very well. In the start, the first hole was halved, and Sands won the second in three strokes. Ten Eyck's ball, in the drive, fell right on the side of the bunker, in the cop, as it would be called, but he got it over by a good "mashie" shot. The third hole was halved, and Ten Eyck made the fourth hole his own, but Sands, by fine driving, made the next two, the hill and the high holes, and was two up, but Ten Eyck, by fine driving and approaching, captured the next two holes, leaving Sands 1 up to play. Ten Eyck's putt into the eighth hole was a beauty, as fine a putt as was made during the day, the ball being hit when fully five yards from the hole, but Sands made a splendid look, although Ten Eyck made far the better drive from the tee, but the strong wind caused it to fall short. He made poor approaches to the green, so Sands won the holes, giving him one up at the end of the first round.

The second round was also full of fluctuating honors. The tenth was halved by poor puts around the hole, which is a difficult one to make, the hills often seeming to take a tantalizing pleasure in rolling around the hole without dropping in. Ten Eyck made the eleventh handily, Sands driving a little too far out and making two bad approaches to the green. The game was then even, and Ten Eyck, by taking the next in four strokes, to Sands's six, led by one. Sands got a poor "lie" on his drive off, the ball going well up toward the green, but falling in a pile of high grass near the back of the old stone quarry. Both made glorious drives to the fourth, Ten Eyck's being particularly fine, carrying, with the roll after it struck, over 200 yards, as the distance from the lofty, quarry tee to the hole is 238 yards, and his ball stopped two feet from the edge of the green. It was therefore a surprise when Sands made the hole, but he did it from a long put of from four to five yards, doing it in three, to Ten Eyck's four. The latter's first put was too hard, the ball rolling way beyond the hole. Again the game was tied, but the next two were made by Sands, through some excellent drives and approach shots, giving him two up. He lost the sixteenth by poor puts, but took the seventeenth, and closed the match winner by two holes and one to go.

In Sands's put for this hole his ball stopped within a few inches of the edge, and, curiously enough, it was also in a direct line from Ten Eyck's ball to the hole. Ten Eyck's ball was about four yards back, and had he tried to put in he must have hit Sands's ball, putting that into the hole and giving him the game outright. It was impossible for Ten Eyck to get his ball in without putting Sands's out. He was thus stymied, so he putted to one side, and at the next stroke Sands went in. It was a fine match in every particular.

L. B. Stoddart beat R. B. Kerr by two up and one to play. This occasioned some surprise, as it had not generally been expected that Kerr could hold Stoddart down to so fine a point. Kerr played an excellent game and made some fine long drives. Six of the eighteen holes, the last one being played out, in ninety-six strokes, and Stoddart in ninety-one.

The summaries of the third and fourth rounds follow:

Third Round.—W. H. Sands beat President John Reid, 3 up and 2 to play; L. B. Stoddart beat C. W. Barnes, 3 up and 2 to play; R. B. Kerr beat J. J. McGee, by default; J. C. Ten Eyck beat A. L. Livemore, 4 up and 3 to go. This last match was played off the previous day.

Fourth Round.—Semi-Finals—W. H. Sands beat J. C. Ten Eyck, 2 up and 1 to play; L. B. Stoddart beat R. B. Kerr, 2 up and 1 to play.

This leaves for the finals in the St. Andrew's cup tournament Sands and Stoddart to play for first place. The match will be played off this morning, and it promises to be a fine one. Sands, however, is a warm favorite, and several bets have been made that he would win. The tournament for the handsome cup given by Willard Brown will also be played this morning. There are about twenty entries, all the crack St. Andrew's men being entered, besides several from Tuxedo, Shinnecock, Newport, and the Brookline Country Club. In the afternoon the professional match will be played, four money prizes being given, $100 to first. The leading professionals are entered.

YALE AGAIN AHEAD.

Chase Wins the Singles in the Intercollegiate Tennis.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.—The results in the day's play of the intercollegiate tennis tournament held on the courts of the New-Haven Lawn Club, turned out as expected, and Yale adds two more firsts to her score for the challenge cup. She has now five firsts, and is tied with Harvard for the intercollegiate cup. The cup goes to the college which first wins seven firsts, seconds only to count in case of a tie.

In the singles Yale met Yale, as Chace and Foote were the contestants in the finals. The match was very good tennis all the way through. Foote played good tennis, in fact, his best tennis, but Chace is a jonah for Foote.

Chace won the match in three straight sets, and will hold the single championship for another year.

The doubles were easy for Chace and Foote, who had little trouble in beating Harvard's team, Wrenn and Read, after they got warmed up.

Yale thus wins two firsts, Harvard one second, and the University of Pennsylvania the consolations. The second singles are yet undecided.

The scores follow:

Singles—Final Round—Malcolm G. Chace, Yale, beat Arthur E. Foote, Yale, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

Doubles.—Final Round—Malcolm G. Chace and Arthur E. Foote, Yale, beat George L. Wrenn, Jr., and J. Bertram Read, Harvard, 8—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—R. N. Willson, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, beat G. C. Graves, Trinity, by default.

First Round—G. P. Sheldon, Yale, beat W. E. Milne, Amherst, by default. R. N. Willson, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, beat J. S. Carter, Trinity, by default. A. A. Barrows, Brown, beat I. A. Sankey, Princeton, 6—8, 6—3, 7—5. A. E. McVitty, Princeton, beat E. G. Littell, Trinity, by default.

Semi-Final Round—R. N. Willson, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, beat G. P. Sheldon, Yale, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2. A. E. McVitty, Princeton, beat A. A. Barrows, Brown, 7—9, 6—3, 6—3.

Final Round—R. N. Willson, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, beat A. E. McVitty, Princeton, 6—4, 7—5.

Doubles.—Second Play—Final Round—L. E. Ware and W. M. Scudder, Harvard, beat G. L. Wrenn, Jr., and J. B. Read, Harvard, 6—4, 6—4.

The Stevens Yacht Club.

The fifth annual meeting of the Stevens Yacht Club was held recently in Hoboken. Officers for the coming year were elected, as follows: Commodore—B. C. Clark, steam yacht Vida; Vice Commodore—C. Haviland Hunt, schooner yacht Fearless; Rear Commodore—George Kollstede, sloop yacht Barona; Fleet Captain—George F. Gilmore, sloop yacht Merope; Secretary—S. A. Hasbrouck; Treasurer—F. F. Overton; Measurer—F. Summerhaye.

The affairs of the club are in a flourishing condition. A. A. Dal Molin, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, is arranging a series of races to be held on Long Island Sound during July. A cruise to Newport will take place after the races. Among the honorary members of the club are Gen. Paine, C. Oliver Iselin, and Col. E. A. Stevens. The Stevens Yacht Club was the first college yacht club organized in this country. Yachtsmen at several of the other prominent colleges have followed its example.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
Racing at Gravesend, 2 P. M.
Football.—Yale vs. Crescents, at Eastern Park.
Golf.—At St. Andrew's links, near Yonkers.

SUNDAY, OCT. 13.
Century run of Riverside Wheelmen to Patchogue, L. I.
Century run of the Arion Bicycle Club of Brooklyn to Fatchogue, L. I.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 11th day of October, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$87,384,230.61	
Gold bullion	56,113,566.61	
Total	$143,497,797.22	
Outstanding gold certificates	50,635,889.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	122,560.00	
Total	$30,518,329.00	
Balance		*$92,984,468.22
Standard silver dollars	$347,914,084.00	
Silver bullion	661,891.91	
Total	$348,575,975.91	
Outstanding silver certificates	341,685,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,972,609.00	
Total	$332,712,895.00	
Balance		15,863,080.91
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$18,688,608.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,672.25	
Total	$142,690,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	142,690,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$110,279,822.21	
Outstanding currency certificates	68,015,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	9,190,000.00	
Total	$58,825,000.00	
Balance		51,454,822.21
Treasury notes of 1890	$30,022,933.00	
National bank notes	5,787,685.83	
Fractional silver coin	14,334,308.66	
Fractional currency	94.19	
Minor coin	1,228,304.25	
Deposits in National banks	15,337,175.22	
Bonds and interest paid	4,530,758.33	
Total	$71,241,254.48	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,054,282.16	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,778,265.88	
Disbursing officers' balances	27,886,282.07	
Post Office Department account	4,430,586.16	
Miscellaneous items	1,643,006.77	
Total	$48,792,422.04	
Balance		22,448,832.44
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$182,751,204.03

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$584,090.69	$5,355,928.46	$49,726,925.40
Internal revenue	529,961.81	4,557,016.09	41,887,535.03
Miscellaneous	26,440.76	385,219.55	4,256,774.31
Total	$1,140,493.26	$10,298,162.10	$95,870,234.74

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$216,000.00	$8,461,000.00	$26,186,088.26
War	190,000.00	2,154,000.00	19,809,403.54
Navy	232,000.00	980,000.00	7,557,896.07
Indians		205,000.00	3,464,993.86
Pensions	700,000.00	6,766,000.00	42,531,686.04
Interest	133,000.00	4,498,000.00	13,951,164.38
Total	$1,471,000.00	$18,044,000.00	$113,500,780.75
Excess of expenditures over receipts	330,506.74	7,745,837.90	17,630,496.01

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$100,950.00	$295,707.00	$1,810,114.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	12,256.00	346,145.00	2,901,508.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas. Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$309,780,771	$76,095,112	$385,884,883
This fis'l yr.	36,907,142	1,370,172	38,277,314
This month	537,471	86,885	674,356
This day	67,035	19,625	86,080

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Bicycles.

Great Sale of Road Wheels at Half Cost.
THE TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,
306-310 West 59th St, and 20 Warren St., N. Y. City. Brooklyn, Newark, and Newport.

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club.

FALL MEETING, 1895.
SIX RACES TO-DAY, AT 2:15 P. M.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to Grand Stand from 34th St., E. R., N. Y., at 12:50, 1:10 P. M.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 221 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

After the clos

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.

Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten
and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women. 117 West 58th Street.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)
280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

The Arundel School,
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City---Young Men and Boys.

Hamilton Institute.
103-105 West 82d St.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

Barnard School,
317 & 319 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue. WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY. Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground. 6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

Drisler School,
NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Woodbridge School,
417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

City---Young Men and Boys.

Harvard School.
578 Fifth Ave., cor. 47th St.
REOPENS SEPT. 30TH.
Thorough preparation for principal colleges and professional schools. Large laboratories well equipped for experimental work.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,
with clay modeling and wood carving, under competent instructors.
Sixty boys have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia from this school during past five years.
WILLIAM FREELAND, (Harvard,) Head Master.
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NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50TH ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 20 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

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34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

The Oxford School
will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building.
177 West 79th St.
For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.
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Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratory, gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Chapin Collegiate School,
with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY B. CHAPIN D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,
25 WEST 42D ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

City—Both Sexes.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Av., 25th St. and Broadway; 1 N. Y. Germania Bk., Fulton St., opp. City Hall; Brklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

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FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

Country---Young Ladies and Children.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y.
Home School for Young Ladies
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Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Principal.

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Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

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Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 12 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

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PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

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WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16th ST. & IRVING PLACE, NEW-YORK.
(One block east of Union Square.)
A hotel of quiet elegance and established reputation, with a cuisine of noted excellence. Sunny southern exposure. Spacious public rooms and corridors. Thoroughly modernized. New plumbing. Unusual advantages for permanent guests. American plan. E. N. ANABLE.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."
HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. AND 42D ST. WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
Appointments and Service Unexcelled.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

THE SEVILLIA,
117 WEST 58TH ST.
A few apartments may be secured from this month; rentals by the year only.
Also a furnished apartment with fine Park view and well adapted for small receptions. Family going to Europe.

Autumn Resorts.

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NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

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LAKEVIEW HOUSE.
R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

Auction Sales.

BANGS & CO.,
739 and 741 Broadway,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Monday, October 14th, and four following afternoons, at 3 P. M.,
Two Collections of BOOKS and the LIBRARY of
Herbert W. Lathe, D. D.,
Comprising Standard English Literature, Illustrated Books, New and Old Publications, including many scarce and desirable works.

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VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
DELIGHTFUL RESORT FOR LATE FALL MONTHS.
2,500 feet Elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains.
Special Pullman for the Springs via Washington
Leaves Pennsylvania R. R. station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., except Sunday, attached to the F. F. V. Limited, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Dining car.

Located on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. Climate nowhere equaled. Hotel open all the year. Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. and O. offices, 359 and 1,823 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

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Two Collections of BOOKS and the LIBRARY of
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Comprising Standard English Literature, Illustrated Books, New and Old Publications, including many scarce and desirable works.

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MASSAGE.—For nervous disorders, overtaxed mental powers and rheumatic affliction; excellent results. Address Expert, Box 212 Times Office.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in select private family; willing to do plain mending; very best reference; to be seen at last employer's residence. Call, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 15 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young North of Ireland Protestants; one as chambermaid; other as waitress; three years' personal city reference. Mary, 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French Protestant person as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best city references. D. O., 229 West 19th St., third floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. Mrs. Connaughton, 242 East 80th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl for chamberwork and waiting; assist with washing and ironing; city references. 493 2d Av., fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; reference. 256 West 41st St., in store.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do light housework. S., care McCarthy, 207, West 67th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl in a private family; will assist with waiting; four years' best city references. Maggie, 465 4th Av., care Mrs. Bryant.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—By two Welsh girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as laundress; city references. 142 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid who thoroughly understands her work; can assist in waiting or sewing; has two years' best reference. 227 East 28th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. 112 East 32d St., Henebree's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Swedish girl as chambermaid in hotel or boarding house; best reference. 250 East 30th St., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; willing to help in other duties; best city reference. 1,204 2d Av., Naughton.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; good city reference. 228 East 89th St., Mullane's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; thoroughly reliable; to take entire charge and get up company dinners and luncheons; best city reference; last employer seen. Grelg, 181 West 22d St.

COOK.—Young woman as excellent cook in private family; thoroughly reliable; to take entire charge and get up company dinners and luncheons; best city reference; last employer seen. Mary, Box 318 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a New-England woman in a small private American family as first-class cook; good city reference. 225 Columbus Av.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a competent Swedish cook, where a kitchenmaid is kept. Call, between 10 and 12, at 11 West 10th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $40 to $45 per month. 33 East 39th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good family cook; assist in washing if required; good city reference. J. M. J., Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman; understands all kinds of family cooking; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; wash and iron; eight years' references. M. Thaler, 209 West 63d St., corner.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a plain cook, washer, and ironer; city reference. Care of Mrs. Piper, 456 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; private family; daily or monthly; best reference. 105 West 40th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; good baker; economical; city reference. 760 10th Av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly competent; Japanese young man; the best of references. M. M., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $40 to $45 per month. 38 East 30th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; excellent references. 231 East 25th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook where kitchenmaid is kept; best English and city references. H. M., 102 West 71st St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; understands all all kinds of family cooking; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook. 316 Humboldt St., Brooklyn.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do day's work; is strong, willing, and understands her business well; best reference. 157 West 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By an Englishwoman; housecleaning, washing, or ironing; is a good cook; city reference. Mrs. Albert, 40 West 62d St., in care of janitor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Finest worker on seal garments; superior fitter; will remodel into capes, collarettes and Eton jackets. Greig, 181 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; first-class; for children's dresses; also lady's outfit; best city references. M. K., 1,325 5th Av., bell 5.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady, teaching German, French, English, music, as visiting governess; highest references. Instruction, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German; age, 37; French and English; for young children; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—French language; rapid method; private and classes. Mlle. Lavillette, diplomée, médaillée, from Paris, 92 West 68th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young English lady as companion housekeeper; experienced; highest references. English, 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a lady of refinement as housekeeper, companion, or any position of trust; reference. C. C., 1,227 Broadway.

Housework's.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do light housework or take care of children; private family; best references given. 111 East 86th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl to do general housework; with reference. M. M. Kay, 58 Greenwich Av.; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands her duties; good hairdresser, dressmaker; three years' best city references. J. K., 874 6th Av.

MAID.—In family living or going south; by neat young person as maid to one or two ladies; speaks English and German, and is good sewer; will make herself generally useful; four years' city reference. Apply, personally or by letter, from 1 to 3 P. M., to J. H., 2 East 66th St.

MAID.—By French Parisian girl in private family as maid and first-class dressmaker; cut and fit. L. D., care of Mrs. Tombolse, 187 West 80th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; willing to assist with light duties; city reference. N. M., 160 East 32d St., Box 4.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent, trustworthy young woman as first-class laundress in small family; best city reference from last employer. R. A., Telegraph Office, 201 East 14th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; first-class shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; the finest of work done; personal references. E. R., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference. J. F., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; city reference given. M. C., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. 834 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a steady woman as good laundress; best reference. 129 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by day or week; good city reference. 510 West 49th St., first floor.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent American person as maid, nurse, or seamstress; references. K. M., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; North German; can take entire charge; speaks German, French, and English; best reference. 101 West 45th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse girl; take full charge of children and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 438 West 27th St.

NURSE.—By a reliable German infant's nurse; city or country; 10 years' experience; references. Mrs. Feder, 244 East 79th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class waitress in care of silver and glass; can carve, &c.; best city reference. J. M., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—English Protestant; thoroughly experienced; small first-class family. H. E., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—One family's washing at home, by first class laundress; good open-air drying; thoroughly understands ladies' and gentlemen's fine clothes, laces, flannels. Mrs. O'Brien, 461 3d Av.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman some family washing or ladies' or gentlemen's by dozen; good city reference. 491 7th Av.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young English Protestant lady, to take care of growing children. Call, Friday and Saturday, between 11 and 1, at present employer's, 12 East 86th St.

LADY WISHES SITUATION FOR COMPETENT woman as chambermaid, to assist with children, or as parlormaid and assist in dining room. Call Friday, after 9 o'clock, at 59 East 86th St.

MANICURE WISHES FEW CUSTOMERS AT home or out. 10 East 17th St., near 5th Av. Miss Dayton.

SECRETARY, COPYIST, COMPANION.—By young lady; willing to travel; or governess to young children. M. A., Times Office, 1,338 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist with office work. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a German; age, 32; single; competent in his business and strictly sober; in private family; first-class city references from present employer. Butler, care of Mr. Lautenschlager, 220 East 80th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in a private family; has good city reference; can be highly recommended by last employer, and thoroughly understands his business. S. J. B., care Mrs. McLoughlin, 234 West 35th St.

BUTLER-COOK.—In private family or bachelor's apartments; both thoroughly experienced in all branches; English; middle-aged; best of references. C. B., care of E. Glass, 101 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; age, 30; has long experience as city driver; sober and thoroughly reliable; willing to go any distance; gentleman can be seen at Wall St.; best references. J. M., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced young Englishman; leaving through family going to Europe; good valet; lady can be seen. H. D., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent man who thoroughly understands his business; has good city references from best families. J. G., 224 East 59th St., in second floor.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man, good appearance, willing and obling; city or country; excellent valet; unexceptionable references. Butler, 926 6th Av.

BUTLER.—In private family; age, 28; can furnish first-class references; last employer will be glad to recommend him. H. V., care Mrs. Hennings, 410 4th Av.

BUTLER-COOK.—By an English couple; wife a first-class cook; man excellent valet; city or country; good references. M. T., 245 West 37th St.

BUTLER.—English; understands all duties of his position, decorating table, &c.; personal reference. A. B., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; where second man or parlor maid is kept; age, 28; best city references. G. A., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young colored man; thoroughly understands his business; good city references. T. T., Box 23, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—By a young man with good references. J. Z., care of Sherman, 56 West 65th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly capable; over two years' city reference from last place. Adams, 60 Clinton Place.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a first-class man; best city references. Jean, 162 West 32d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; first-class, stylish city driver; age, 36; good appearance; thoroughly understands proper care and management of fine horses, carriages, harness, which reference will certify; ten years' best city reference. J. B., 461 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; first-class driver; or would take full charge of gentleman's place; can come highly recommended in either capacity. Box 477 Ridgewood, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; single Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; sober; good city driver; good city reference from last and former employers. G. K., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no family; understands his business; sober; good driver; three years' best city reference from last employer, who can be seen. J. W., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class city and country driver; best city references; sober, honest, and willing. C., 355 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable young man; just disengaged; sober, honest; will be found thoroughly capable; neat appearance; best of reference; country preferred. M. M., 32 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By single Protestant; understands care of horses, harness, carriages; sober, honest, reliable, as references will certify; good, careful driver. A., 160 East 96th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; capable and reliable; city or country; first-class reference from former employers; strictly temperate. W. O., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married man; Swiss; understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; best references; last employer can be seen. A. K., 1,162 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; married; small family; first-class references; last employer can be seen. John Rocks, 463 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to procure a place for his coachman, whom he can recommend. J. W. R., 32 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; first-class references. Harry, 1,568 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Capable and reliable; city or country; honest and sober; first-class reference from former employers. W., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; age, 27; good references; country preferred. T. C., 820 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; 24; single; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. J. Downey, 244 East 87th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—English; 24 years' experience in growing ferns, orchids, roses, carnations, violets, chrysanthemums, &c.; flower and vegetable gardens. C. Dumper, 119 Tallmadge St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By a practical man in greenhouses, rose houses, graperies; will oversee a farm in connection; ten years' reference. B. W., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references. T., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—In a private family; or as butler single handed; by a young Frenchman; speaks good English; willing to go as useful man; excellent references. Joseph, care of Miss Keasbey, Miller Road, Morristown, N. J.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man, 20, in gentleman's stable as second man; has had three years' experience; references. L. E., 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By young man, 22, in family to wait on table and make himself useful; wages, $30. S. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Age, 25 years; good appearance; best city references. Joseph, Box 349 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; excellent references; thoroughly competent. H. B., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; or as butler single handed; excellent city references given. F. B. N., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—By a young man; age, 23; good waiter; understands all inside work. S. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young Englishman; Protestant; age, 23; best reference from England and America. W. B., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By young colored man as first-class waiter in private family; first-class city reference. J. W. H., 2,053 2d Av.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG SWEDISH BOY, 19, LATELY landed, work in an office or wholesale place where he can advance himself; reads and writes English fairly. T. Vingvist, 193 Green St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

BY A BOY 16 YEARS OF AGE, FIRST-CLASS penman and quick at figures, a position in a commercial house where chances are good for advancement. T. W., Lafayette Hotel, Washington Place.

CLERK, BOOKKEEPER, or CASHIER.—Reference, O. B. Ackerly, 115 Broadway; by young man; 20 years' experience as clerk in different departments of the postal service. P. D. R., 122 Prince St.

COOK AND VALET.—Best references. C. L., 69 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist with office work. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

PORTER.—By a young man 23 years old as porter and to make himself useful in store; references as to sobriety and honesty. F., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

STEWARD, &c.—As steward of club or to care bachelor's apartments; by strictly temperate, trustworthy man; excellent references; for twenty years in New-York and vicinity; wife thorough cook or housekeeper. Hiram, Box 286 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OLD, WANTS A situation in mercantile or manufacturing house; has had several years' office experience. Roy, 21 8th Av., Brooklyn.

Help Wanted—Females.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.—Experienced sewers and parriers; steady work; good pay. ROSENSTEIN, 141 Greene St.

WANTED—A nursery governess; German preferred; well recommended; kind, and willing to dress and care for three children 6 to 4 years old. L. W., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—A butler, French, who understands his work; one speaking no English preferred; must be willing to take charge of parlor floor and make himself useful. Address, stating wages expected, to J. H., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—In a fire insurance office, a boy about sixteen years old for office work; must live with his parents in New-York or Brooklyn. Address Insurance, Box 139 Times.

WANTED—First-class butler; wife chambermaid; both capable; willing to make themselves useful; personal references. Call or address Keefer, 26 West 32d St.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 40TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, October 19th. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until October 19th.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

24 EAST 75th ST., (CORNER.)—Floor five rooms or separate; steam-heated; private baths; superior cuisine; references.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly of 5th Av.; sunny suites of rooms; parlor and second floor.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—Suite two rooms; private bath; second floor; back parlor; with board; references.

124 EAST 75th, (CORNER.)—Rooms, first and second floors; private baths; steam heated; accommodations; cuisine superior.

Furnished Rooms.

14 WEST 33d.—Handsomely furnished second floor; private bath; suite; to gentlemen; references.

58th ST., 60 EAST.—To bachelors; large handsomely furnished front room in fine house, with owner.

467TH ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

127 EAST 27th ST.—Extra large handsomely furnished second-story front room.

FINE ALCOVE ROOM, ALSO HALL ROOM, with closet; near Park Avenue Hotel. Address G., 1,227 Broadway.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Nov. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—By two adults, with maid, floor of three or four furnished rooms in a private family; maid to care for rooms; meals served as desired or facilities provided for cooking; central location, between 30th and 50th Sts.; references given and required. B. F., Box 86, 1,242 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT FLOOR OF four rooms in private house, with owner preferred; rent moderate; between 9th and 30th Sts., west side; references. A. B., Box 193 Times.

Excursions.

ERIE LINES.
LAST EXCURSION SUNDAY, OCT. 13.
SHOHOLA GLEN.
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Returning, leave Glens at 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

Grand Autumnal Excursions
To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE,
By Day Line Steamer "Albany" or "New-York." Daily, except Sunday, leaving Brooklyn by Annex, 8 A. M.; Desbrosses St., N. Y., 8:40 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9 A. M. Returning by down boat due 22d St. 5:30 P. M.
The most delightful time of year to enjoy the beauties of the Hudson.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Restaurant open all day.
LAST TRIP FROM N. Y. MONDAY, OCT. 14.

Religious Notices.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, inaugural meeting. Protest against opening saloons on Sunday. Addresses by Col. George W. Bain of Kentucky and Rev. C. H. Mead; song service by large choir, assisted by the celebrated soloists Miss Clarkson Totten and Miss Anna Dunne. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.
EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

A.—A.—A.—AUTUMNAL SUNDAY AT CENtral Metropolitan Forward Movement, 7th Av. and 14th St., Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, leader.—Meetings begin at 7 A. M. and continue through the day. Autumnal decorations, music, songs, and addresses. Come any hour. Select gospel music and solos all day. Autumnal concert Saturday night free. Meetings every night during the week.

AN ADDRESS BY THE REV. PREBENDARY H. W. Webb-Peploe, M. A., St. Paul's, London, will be delivered at Association Hall, 23d St., corner 4th Av., Friday evening, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, Corner Lexington Av.—Rev. E. B. Bosworth, pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. All welcome. Song service, 7:30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., on "The Sunday Saloon"; evensong, 8 P. M., (seats free.) A one-hour service, with full choir, and sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

A REUNION ANNIVERSARY AT SECOND Street Methodist Church.—Love Feast, 9:30; preaching by Chaplain McCabe, 10:30; Sunday school, 2; platform meeting, 3; Epworth League, 6:30. Bishop Andrews preaches 7:30.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, 11th inst., at 11 A. M. Dr. Van Dyke will preach. Communion at close of the service. Afternoon service omitted. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Weekly meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Alfred E. Myers at 8 P. M.; evening topic: "The Price of a Soul."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. Henry J. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, University Heights.—Rev. J. Howard Suydam, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning, "The Loneliness of Jesus"; Communion of Lord's Supper. Evening, Mr. Lloyd will speak by request on "Into What State Does the Soul of Man Enter Immediately on

MR. WELLES IS WORKING

Candidate Wurster's Friend Increasing the Brooklyn Police Force.

HIS PROMISE OF REAPPOINTMENT

Commissioner White Displeases Brooklyn Republicans Because His Department Is Not at Their Service.

Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles of Brooklyn yesterday added twenty-two policemen to the force. Mr. Welles is working hard for the election of Fire Commissioner Wurster, the Republican candidate for Mayor, who has promised to reappoint him to the head of the Police Department if he is elected next month. The Police Commissioner did not make a speech to the twenty-two appointees, but they know that he is Mr. Wurster's friend, and that he will be Police Commissioner again if Mr. Wurster is elected.

The Police Commissioner, it is said, has promised to appoint twenty-eight more men within a few days.

There is one member of Mayor Schieren's Cabinet whom the Republican politicians cannot persuade to enter with them into a scheme to capture votes for Frederick W. Wurster by the use of official patronage. He is City Works Commissioner Alfred T. White. If he were so disposed, he might give employment to thousands of men on street improvements from now to election day, and put the machinery of his office into operation for the benefit of the Republican ticket but he has done nothing of the sort, nor will he do it. The Republican leaders are consequently very much dissatisfied with his course, and it is common talk among Republican leaders that if Mr. Wurster is elected Mayor Alfred T. White will not be retained as Commissioner of City Works.

"An ordinary man would turn his department upside down, if necessary, to help his party's candidate win an election," said a Republican yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "There is no reason why Commissioner White should withhold his support from Commissioner Wurster. What is he in office for if he isn't willing to help his friends? If the old Willoughby Street machine was in power you would see an array of men working on Fulton Street, instead of the small gang employed there now repaving the street. Police Commissioner Welles would not see a brother Cabinet officer lack for votes if he could increase his chances by employing a few hundred more men for a few weeks.

"This policy of Commissioner White is bad for the Republican Party, because we can't go before the working people and argue to them that our party is their friend when we don't give them work. What confidence can our followers have in us if we can't get them jobs? This is not a time for finicky reform in the Republican Party, but for downright work for its success, and if Commissioner White doesn't realize it he is not much of a Republican."

There is a general feeling of discontent among the Republican spoilsmen because of the policy pursued by Commissioner White since he took office, and more especially at this time, but the Commissioner maintains a serene appearance.

"Commissioner White," said a friend of his yesterday, "will not place his department at the service of Fire Commissioner Wurster or any one else in this campaign. He is not that kind of an official. He does not expect reappointment, does not want it, and would not buy it.

"Of course, Commissioner Wurster's friends are angry at his indifference, but they know well enough that it would be useless to approach him on the subject, so they are letting him alone. But they are grinding their teeth at him, all the same.

"Commissioner White could not put more men at work on Fulton Street if he was so disposed, for that work is being done by contract; but there are a great many places where extra men could be employed. But Commissioner White will not take advantage of such opportunities for political purposes."

It was reported yesterday that Mr. Wurster had promised the position of City Works Commissioner to ex-Senator Jacob Worth, the Republican "boss," in return for the latter's support in the campaign.

Alexander Kay, a member of the Twenty-fourth Ward Republican Association, announced yesterday that he was opposed to the election of Fire Commissioner Wurster, because of Mr. Wurster's action in extending the fire limits in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

A FEW STEPS TOWARD HARMONY.

Union on Assembly Candidates in Brooklyn—Senator Bradley Disappointed.

Several steps toward Democratic harmony on legislative tickets in Brooklyn were taken yesterday and last night. The Democratic Party Reform Organization of the Fourteenth Assembly District indorsed John A. Zerars, the regular Democratic candidate, and in the Sixth Assembly District the reform organization indorsed Frederick Hecker, the regular nominee.

Senator Daniel Bradley was a greatly disappointed man yesterday. His failure to receive the Republican indorsement for the renomination Thursday night was a sad blow to hopes for another term as a reform party representative in the State Senate, and it was also a disappointment to the reform party leaders. It was stated Thursday night that "Uncle Dan" would be withdrawn from the reform party ticket and that the party would indorse Francis J. Gallagher, the regular candidate, but Senator Bradley is averse to such a proceeding, yet anxious to save his party from defeat in his district.

"I can go Judge Gaynor one better," said Senator Bradley yesterday morning, in the Reform Party headquarters. "I am in the hands of Providence and my constituents."

"I'm afraid Providence will have little to say in that combination," said Robert Baker, who overheard him.

Senator Bradley is still debating whether to make the race against Gallagher and Woodruff or to retire gracefully from the field.

The first ratification meeting of the campaign will be held to-night by the regular Democrats, in Andrew Jackson Hall, 899 Kent Avenue, and Edward M. Grout, the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor, will speak. Other speakers will be Chairman James D. Bell of the General Committee and candidate for District Attorney; Civil Justice Jacob Neu, Rufus L. Scott, Luke Stapleton, Dr. Anthony Burger, and Assistant District Attorney P. E. Callahan.

Politicians of both Democratic parties will be interested in the result of the citizens' mass meeting which is to be held in the Academy of Music Monday evening to indorse Mr. Grout. They expect to be able to gauge Mr. Grout's strength by the size of the audiences. Mr. Grout will address the meeting, and Rufus L. Scott is expected to speak.

An invitation has been extended to Justice Gaynor to deliver a speech for his former law partner, but it is not known whether he will accept it.

The difficulty caused by the declination of William Batterman, the regular Democratic nominee for Senator in the Fourth District to stand for the election was solved yesterday. The reform party organization of that district indorsed Mr. Batterman, and his certificate of nomination was filed at Albany. There are now ten days in which to retire Mr. Batterman, if he still desires it, and to substitute another candidate. If Mr. Batterman insists upon resigning from the union ticket, it is likely that William D. Hurley, President of the Manufacturers' Association, will be the union candidate.

Major McNulty's Eligibility.

The Eastern District leaders of the Brooklyn Democratic Reform Organization met at 180 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, and discussed the question of the eligibility for State office of Major Peter H. McNulty, who was nominated for Senator from the Seventh District. Major McNulty is a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

Edward M. Shepard is of the opinion that Major McNulty, being a local office holder, cannot run for State office. The leaders last night received from him the advice that they should take the matter to the courts, and run no risk of losing a representative.

An opinion from the District Attorney's office is that the Major is eligible.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Efforts to Adjust the Serious Rate Differences in the West—The Erie's Excursions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—It is reported that a secret meeting of executive officers of the Chicago Western railroads was held yesterday at the Union League Club to consider the present desperate situation of rates West. Although the proceedings are said to have been entirely informal, yet it took eight hours to discuss the situation. The debate at times is said to have been quite animated, and some of the executive officers gave vent to their feelings in language that was quite plain and could not be misunderstood. The Union Pacific and the Rio Grande Railroads came in for a scoring, but there was also much crimination and recrimination indulged in between the roads represented.

All sorts of propositions for the adjustment of the existing troubles were made, but none of them received much support. The executive officers appeared to be as badly rattled as the traffic officials, and the attempt to bring about an agreement was given up in disgust.

The Burlington yesterday met all cuts to Colorado points by putting into effect a rate of 38 cents on all the six lower classes of freight. This is due to the action of the Wabash and Union Pacific Railroads offering a rate of 35 cents from St. Louis. No doubt all the other lines will meet this cut of the Burlington, and probably will put in a twenty-five-cent rate.

Northwestern passenger officials propose to form a pool on all passenger business between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Fully three-fifths of the business is now done by scalpers, the roads supplying them with all the tickets they want. Passenger earnings have declined so rapidly as to force some kind of an agreement. From expressions given out it seems that the only thing standing in the way will be an amicable division of the business.

The Erie Railroad has announced an excursion to New-York on Oct. 24, tickets good returning Nov. 3, at a rate of $18 for the round trip. Chairman Donald has taken the matter up, with the other lines, to try and prevent the differential roads from meeting the Erie's unexplained action. Claims are made that the Erie is acting in bad faith in putting in this rate after announcing that the excursion season was over. The Erie people, however, maintain their ground by convincing arguments, and the chances are that their excursion rates will be allowed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

Judge Lacombe Not Yet Ready to Accept the Receivers' Resignations.

The hearing in the matter of the resignations of Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, and Henry C. Rouse as receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was resumed before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

The serious differences existing between the Circuit Courts having jurisdiction over the eastern end of the Northern Pacific Road and those having jurisdiction over the western end, regarding the removal and appointment of receivers, has involved the principle and practice of comity between courts of co-ordinate powers in the management of bankrupt corporations, and the foreclosure of mortgages they may have executed, when situated in more than one judicial district.

There are more creditors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in amount, within the circuit of the Southern District of New-York than in any circuit through which the road runs. The old receivers have therefore been enjoined by Judge Lacombe from removing any of the funds or property of the company in their possession from New-York.

In order that all parties interested might have an opportunity of being heard, Judge Lacombe adjourned the hearing for one week.

President Rossiter's Methods.

Since Clinton L. Rossiter became the President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company many important changes have been made in the interest of the passengers, the transfer system meeting with general favor.

Mr. Rossiter has now started out to benefit the employes of the road, and yesterday he published the following notice to conductors and motormen:

In connection with the new order of this date requiring all conductors and motormen to wear full uniform, the Board of Directors of this company has authorized the setting aside of the sum of $10,000, to be divided among conductors and motormen as follows:

All conductors and motormen in service this date and who, between now and May 1, 1896, shall have had no accident causing either injury or damage to other persons or property or to the company's property, and who have not been suspended for violation of the company's rules, will receive on that date a pro rata share of the above sum.

The management desires to impress upon the employes that the success and prosperity of the company depend upon safe, regular, and quick car service, together with courteous treatment of the public by its employes, and the payment of this amount is authorized in the hope of securing more efficient and conscientious service on the part of both conductors and motormen, and thus improving the service of the company's lines.

Besides working in the interest of the company in preventing lawsuits, the employes will now be working in their own interest in order to get their pro rata share of this prize money.

St. Paul and Duluth.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 11.—The annual report of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, presented at the annual meeting yesterday, makes this showing:

Gross earnings, $1,423,306.74; operating expenses, $1,004,979.50; surplus earnings, $415,-327.24. Compared with the previous year, the result shows a decrease of gross earnings, $90,086.87; decrease of expenses, $44,-547.33; decrease of surplus earnings, $45,-539.34.

The general depression in business, together with the strike of the American Railway Union during July, and the forest fires in September, have caused the decrease in gross earnings.

The terms of the following Directors expired with this year: G. S. Day, New-York; J. Smith, Jr., St. Paul; W. H. Stevens, New-York. They were re-elected. The Directors subsequently met and re-elected the officers.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The special committee appointed by the last Assembly which is inquiring into the feasibility of municipal ownership of street railroad franchises will continue its investigation on Monday next in Rochester. From there the committee will go to Syracuse, and thence to Utica and Albany. After election the committee will hold several meetings in New-York.

—D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore Railroad, who came to New-York to attend the trunk line Presidents' meeting, left for the West yesterday.

—The regular annual trip of the President and Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will begin next Sunday and it will last two weeks.

—Supt. John L. Heins of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company has been elected President of the New-Jersey Electric Railway Company.

—An order has been signed by Judge Newman of the United States court in Atlanta for the sale of the Marietta & North Georgia Railroad.

—President M. E. Ingalls of the "Big Four" said yesterday that he had no doubt of the ultimate adoption of the new traffic agreement.

—The Ontario and Western Road is about to contract for 500 new coal cars.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Mahogany Cabinets.

All kinds of antique and modern styles, inlaid, carved, brass mounted, or set with painted porcelain plaques—every one well made and beautiful. We are sure they will look much finer in your rooms; with proper surroundings, our furniture always looks better than expected. That is one advantage when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

PUPILS RECEIVE FIVE FLAGS

Presented to Grammar School No. 10 by Judson Kilpatrick Post—Patriotic Ceremonies in Which Scholars Took Part.

A pretty and patriotic scene was witnessed in the handsome new building of Grammar School No. 10, at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, yesterday morning, when Judson Kilpatrick Post, 143, G. A. R., presented to the school a handsome stand of five flags, with appropriate ceremonies.

Post Commander August Claussen assembled his comrades at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue at 8:30 o'clock, and marched, with the Troop A military band in the lead, to Eighth Avenue, to One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence to the school.

Nearly every building along the route, as well as the school, was decorated with flags and streamers, and several large banners were suspended over the street. On reaching the school the Post assembled around the platform in the primary department, where the Principal, Miss Roberts, with Trustee William E. Stillman, Commissioner Goulden of the Board of Education, Superintendent Jasper, and Assistant Superintendent Davis, received them.

Col. De Witt C. Ward of Morgan Post, G. A. R., made a brief speech, presenting to the department two handsome flags, which were gracefully accepted by Miss Roberts.

In the grammar department the exercises were more elaborate. Trustee Stillings presided, and the programme was conducted by the Principal, Dr. B. R. Berkins, and his assistants. The hymn "Hail Columbia," was sung by the school in concert. The Rev. Mr. Philputt read a selection from the Scripture, and this was followed by a series of patriotic quotations, recited by the Misses Carrie Frank, Florence Bailey, and Lillian Blumenstock. Then a boy in the middle of the room arose and shouted "Three cheers for the flag!"

Col. Henry Bartlett, who was bugler in the Federal Army under Gen. Sherman during the march to the sea, gave the army calls on his bugle and a salute to the colors. "Marching Through Georgia" was sung by the school, and Gen. George B. Loud delivered an address, presenting two large flags similar to those given to the primary department.

Three young girls, dressed in the National colors, received the flags, and one of their number, Miss May Remington, made a pretty speech of acceptance. Speeches were made by Commissioner Goulden and Prof. Beckingham.

The crowning event of the day was the presentation of the large flag, which was placed on the flagstaff at the top of the building. Col. Henry H. Adams of Lafayette Post made the speech of presentation in the grammar department, and, after the audience had assembled in the street, the hurry dismissal signal was given, and the 2,700 pupils marched down stairs and formed in line on One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The flag, rolled and bound in white ribbon, had been hoisted to the top of the staff. As the fife and drum beat a salute, Miss Marian Sproulls, dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, appeared on a small platform on the roof, and, placing her arm about the pole, pulled the white ribbon. As the flag rolled down and unfurled in the breeze, a shout went up from the throats of the hundreds of spectators gathered in the streets.

POLICE CAPT. STRAUSS'S TRIAL

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND LAWYER GRANT AT ODDS.

David Carvalho, Expert in Chirography, Testifies for the Captain—Praise for Capt. Pickett.

The trial of Police Captain Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was continued at Police Headquarters yesterday, before Commissioner Roosevelt. Very little that was new was developed in the examination of witnesses.

Lawyer Grant objected to a question asked by Commissioner Roosevelt of Policeman McKnight, and exclaimed: "This witness should answer questions without receiving assistance from the Commissioner."

"He did answer your question, Mr. Grant," quietly said the Commissioner.

"Well, when my witnesses were under cross-examination, I did not interrupt the Commissioners," responded Mr. Grant.

"We won't discuss that now," said Mr. Roosevelt. "Go on, Mr. Grant."

A little later in the examination Mr. Grant again made an objection, and said: "I want it noted on the record."

"Also have it noted on the record," said Commissioner Grant, "that Mr. Grant has deliberately misstated in the matter."

Capt. Strauss was recalled, and questioned by Mr. Roosevelt, who asked him about conversations he had with some of the patrolmen who accompanied Roundsman Buckley on Eighty-sixth Street on the night of the Cherokee Club parade. The Captain said he could not remember what they told him.

Policeman Bernard Wade testified that he told Capt. Strauss that he had been ordered to go to Eighty-sixth Street. Policeman Julius Weimer also said he told the Captain that orders had been given for the men to go to Eighty-sixth Street, which was outside of the Captain's precinct.

Capt. Strauss was questioned further as to what steps he had taken to investigate the mistake which had been made in sending Roundsman Buckley and the six patrolmen up to Eighty-sixth Street. He said he made a thorough investigation before bringing charges against Roundsman Buckley, and relied on the statement of Acting Sergeant Hammond, who said he ordered the men to go to Seventy-ninth Street.

David N. Carvalho, expert in chirography, was called as a witness for the defense. He testified about an examination made by him of the torn card which is in evidence in the case. This is the card on which Capt. Strauss wrote the names of the patrolmen who were to go with Roundsman Buckley, and the location of their assignment. Acting Sergeant Hammond has sworn that Capt. Strauss wrote Eighty-sixth Street and East River on the card. Where the tear is there are some pencil marks.

Carvalho said that after the card had been torn several small fragments were "bitten" off. He gave it as his opinion that the writing had been altered and changed and a pencil applied a second time. Some substance, he said, was used to remove the original pencil marks on the card, and an attempt made to make the pencil marks look like Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Carvalho compared Capt. Strauss's handwriting with the pencil marks. He said they were not of the same character, and asserted positively that the original writing on the card had been erased, and an attempt made to make the marks on the card look like Eighty-sixth Street. A different pencil was used in writing the names on the card and making the pencil marks. He thought one of the marks looked like the top of the figure 7.

After Mr. Carvalho had concluded his testimony, Commissioner Roosevelt said the case would close, unless the other Commissioners wished to ask some further questions of the witnesses. It is not likely that any more testimony will be taken.

A letter from Theodore Dwight, Chairman of the City Vigilance League of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, was received by the board. It read as follows:

In the same spirit in which the City Vigilance League of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District will report police officers for neglect of duty, it is desirous of bringing to your attention cases that deserve special approval. In this instance we wish to speak in the highest terms of both the thorough integrity and efficiency of Capt. Pickett of the Nineteenth Precinct. This opinion is based, not so much on the hearty way in which he accepts our co-operation and treats our members, as from the expression of persons entirely outside of the league. Many of these people are strongly opposed to the existing laws, but still praise Capt. Pickett for his honest enforcement of them and for the improved condition of the precinct. Among his subordinates he apparently has the reputation of being severe, but just and considerate. Much of his good work probably brings him no credit at Headquarters, as it is done in an unpretentious manner. Of course, this letter is written entirely without the Captain's knowledge.

I might add that Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, President of the league proper, a member of this Assembly district, coincides in this information.

The letter was filed with Capt. Pickett's record.

Corporation Counsel Scott informed the board that an officer who has been suspended without pay and subsequently dismissed has no claim for pay during the time he was under suspension.

Sure There Is a Corruption Fund.

The Police Commissioners have received information from what is said to be an authoritative source that the much-talked-of bribery fund being raised to defeat police reorganization legislation is still in existence, and that contributions are swelling it continually.

The Commissioners say that they have taken effective measures to stop the proposed scheme, and are confident that their efforts will prove successful.

When the liver fails to act, and you are bilious and out of sorts, use DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS to bring about a healthy action of the liver, and remove all distressing symptoms.—Adv.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

To-day will be a great day over Arden way. Mr. Harriman, who has a very fine country establishment there, is giving a country horse show, or what skeptical people might call a horse circus, for there are to be amateur pony races, jumping contests, and all sorts of things that will make it interesting for Mr. Harriman's guests. Arden is not the swell place that Tuxedo is, neither is it surrounded by a colony of fashionable folk; therefore, Mr. Harriman will necessarily draw upon Tuxedo and country houses thereabout for his guests. Those who enjoy the hospitality at the Harriman farm can well look forward to an afternoon of great sport. Mr. Harriman has not announced the names of the chaps who will be seen in the ring, and therefore there is a certain air of mystery about the affair which makes it all the more interesting. Mr. Harriman, by the way, is not the only one who is entertaining to-day, for Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield are giving a fête in honor of Col. Fitzgerald, who has been fortunate enough to secure a country house in the Highlands of the Hudson.

It is said that Miss Louise McAllister is the person who is responsible for choosing the name which has been given to the golf club which has been organized by Mr. Louis Kellar near Short Hills. Balstroul, which is the name of the golf club, is decidedly not an invention of Miss McAllister, although it may be conceded that this charming daughter of the late lamented manager of the Patriarchs' Balls is of an inventive nature. Baltusural is the name given to Mr. Kellar's country establishment and is a name of a particularly picturesque section of the country in the region of Short Hills.

The engagement is announced to-day of Miss Dorothy Fuller, a very charming young woman, who has spent the greater portion of her time abroad. She is a daughter of the late Col. Lawrence Gerard Fuller, who, years ago, made a fortune in New-York and went abroad to spend it. He died in London and left a large fortune—in fact, seven-odd millions—which was equally divided between his daughter and his son. The future husband of Miss Fuller is Mr. Albert Edward Lawton, a Londoner of position, financially and socially. Mr. Lawton's future bride is a pretty girl, accomplished and popular, who has been a belle in London for some years back. She is not very well known in New-York, for, although born here, she has spent the greater part of her time across the sea. The wedding will take place in London next Spring, in the height of the London season, and will be an event of no inconsiderable importance.

People who are unfortunate enough to be in town at present, and not able to spend this delightful season at Tuxedo or up the Hudson or on Long Island or at the various colonies, think that they have had a surfeit of weddings, and they are considering themselves particularly lucky, inasmuch as the Autumn weddings are pretty well at an end. The fact is that weddings are to many people an abomination. When one's friends are married, it is necessary, of course, to do the proper thing, which means a little gift and an hour or two in boredom. It is rather hard, perhaps, on those who contemplate matrimony to make this statement, but to those who have been married, or are contemplating such a move, this fact will appeal. The coming week, it will be a relief to know, does not promise much in the way of weddings, either prominent or otherwise.

It must have been a very charming dinner party which Mrs. Manning gave at Albany a few evenings ago in honor of United States Senator David B. Hill. The hostess, who is the widow of the late Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, is never so happy as when arranging some function of a social character. Her dinner parties are always delightfully informal affairs, and Albany knows no more charming an entertainer. At this dinner the board was exquisitely decorated with great bunches of American Beauty roses and rare ferns. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Miss Elizabeth Hoskiss, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Fryer, and Gen. Amasa J. Parker. Speaking of the dinner and the fact that Gen. and Mrs. Earle were present, brings to mind that Mrs. Earle is arranging, or rather is contemplating, a series of entertainments to take place during the Autumn and Winter at the Jumel mansion, which the Earles are occupying, and of which establishment they are particularly proud. Earle Cliff, as the General has named the Jumel place, has been greatly improved since his purchase of it, and is quite the place for a series of elaborate entertainments. The Earle functions will take the form of a series of "Colonial teas." The house is particularly adapted for entertainments of such a character, not only on account of its quaint appearance, but owing to its historic surroundings.

The Alonzo Chester Yates who came over from England a few days ago on one of the Cunard Line steamers are at Renwick Castle, their pretty country establishment back of Syracuse, where, during the Autumn, they intend giving a number of house parties. Mr. and Mrs. Yates were charmingly entertained across the sea, and it is quite certain that any foreigner who visits these shores and happens up Syracuse way will be entertained quite as pleasantly as were the Yateses on the other side.

The relatives of Miss Maud Peixoto are much annoyed at the announcement which has been made unofficially of the engagement of that very pretty young woman to Mr. W. Lee Simmonds. There is not one word of truth in the rumor, and, as usual, Mrs. Grundy has been dealing only in possibilities, not probabilities.

PATRIARCH.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial at Fort Sherman, Idaho.—Detail: Capts. John J. O'Brien, Silas A. Wolf; Lieuts. James A. Leyden, Fourth Infantry; William E. Purviance, Medical Department; George B. Duncan, Melville S. Jarvis, William Brooke, Fourth Infantry, and Lieut. Frank B. Andrus, Fourth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, Fifth Cavalry, one month; Lieut. George D. Moore, Eighteenth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery, one month's extension.

—Capt. Henry F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry, has been detailed a member of the Board of Survey at Washington, D. C., vice Lieut. James B. Hughes, Tenth Cavalry, relieved.

—Transfers in the Eleventh Infantry.—Lieut. Herbert G. Williams, from Company E to Company K; Lieut. Edward A. Shuttleworth, from Company K to Company E.

—Transfers in the Seventh Infantry.—Lieut. John R. M. Taylor, from Company G to Company K; Lieut. William Wallace, from Company K to Company G.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The American Ferment Company, to manufacture and deal in drugs, medical preparations, and supplies, especially those classed as ferments, in New-York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Charles Roome Parmele and Arthur A. Michall of New-Brighton, and James Carr of New-York City.

The Cornell Lime Company filed a certificate of extension of its business to manufacture marble dust; capital, $50,000. Directors—Alfred Romer of Brooklyn, Edward P. Swift, Albert See, and S. W. Cornell of Pleasantville, and B. F. Wild of White Plains.

NOTICE

TO

PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

Stores closed at 6 o'clock.

Which shall it be, overcoat or underwear?

There comes a time when both are needed, but the protecting wall against cold should be built from the inside outward—heavy underwear, then a coat; the coat can be easily changed, as weather permits, not so the underwear.

The immense stock necessary to the fitting of everybody—all shapes and conditions of men—few dealers can afford to keep. Can't do it ourselves below $2 per garment — manufacturer doesn't make 'em; but with the medium and higher grades—no use trying to find a man we're unable to fit.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Charity Organization Society appeals for $200 for the support of an aged couple who are no longer able to earn their own support. One is over eighty and the other seventy-two years of age. The husband has been an industrious artisan, but he can no longer obtain employment. Both bear excellent characters. Their hard-earned savings were squandered by a dishonest brother. Money for them may be sent to the General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

—At the Central Baptist Church, Forty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, the pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, will to-morrow evening begin a special course of popular addresses under the general title of "Politics." The first subject will be "The Pulpit in Politics." The topics to follow are: Oct. 20, "The Average Politician"; Oct. 27, "The Saloon in Politics"; Nov. 3, "Your Duty in Politics."

—The free class in oil portraits of the Woman's Art School of the Cooper Union has already begun, and this year is taught by Mr. Douglas Volk. The free night classes for men are filled entirely with disappointed applicants of last year, so that no new applicants were able to find admission. For the first year class in science there are 525 waiting for admission on account of want of room.

—The sixty-second anniversary of the Sixteenth Baptist Church will occur to-morrow, and a historical sermon commemorative of that event will be delivered in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, by the pastor, the Rev. A. W. H. Hodder, entitled "The Changes of Sixty-two Years." There will be special musical services.

—A mass meeting for men will be held in Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to-morrow, at 3:45 P. M. H. L. Hastings, the celebrated anti-infidel lecturer of Boston, will speak. A large chorus of male voices and a special soloist will furnish music. All men are welcome.

—Wilford Woodruff of Salt Lake City contributed $25 to the Columbian Liberty Bell Fund, which is $15 more than he was credited with in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Thursday.

—Col. George W. Bain and the Rev. C. H. Mead will speak in opposition to the opening of the saloons on Sunday at Chickering Hall to-morrow at 3 P. M.

Brooklyn.

—A mechanics' lien of $6,752.55 has been filed against the Montauk Theatre Company by Max Lewison, the contractor who furnished the ironwork for the theatre. It is said that the work had been unsatisfactory, and that it was due to the failure of the contractor to live up to his promise that the opening of the theatre was delayed.

—In the Supreme Court, before Justice Bartlett, Joseph Hannagan received a verdict of $5,000 in his suit against the Union Warehouse Company and Curtiss & Walsh, stevedores. Hannagan received severe injuries while the ship Storm King was being loaded.

—The Lincoln Club has elected the following officers: President—Martin E. Berry; Vice President—Jay Stone; Secretary—Eugene F. Barnes; Treasurer—Daniel P. Morse; House Committee—Dr. H. F. Williams, David H. Valentine, and A. G. Belden.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday appointed twenty-two new patrolmen.

Long Island.

—Chief Engineer G. H. Miller, son of Warner Miller, has a gang of fifty laborers at work on a sea wall between Orient and East Marion. The wall is to be a mile and a half long, four feet deep, three feet wide on top, and with a slope of twelve feet. It is being built by a State appropriation. The water has so cut into the narrow strip of land between the two villages that Orient was in danger of being cut off from the mainland.

—Jamaica Post, Grand Army of the Republic, has voted to change its name to Alfred M. Wood Post, in honor of the late Col. Alfred M. Wood, a former Mayor of Brooklyn, and the war Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment.

—The Bay Shore Fire Department has elected Josiah Robbins, Chief Engineer and Eugene P. Strong Assistant Engineer.

—A council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics is being organized at Bay Shore.

Westchester County.

—John W. Losee, who died in Sing Sing Tuesday, was buried yesterday. He took an active interest in Masonic affairs for more than twenty years. He was a Past Master of Westchester Lodge, No. 150, F. and A. M., and at the time of his death was High Priest of Buckingham Chapter, No. 174, R. A. M., and for twenty years served as Warder of Westchester Commandery, No. 42, K. T. The body was taken to Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in charge of Westchester Commandery, Solomon's Lodge, Living Chapter of Tarrytown, and Diamond Lodge of Dobbs Ferry met the cortege at Tarrytown and took part in the ceremonies at the cemetery.

—Herman Hesse, employed by Frank Decker of Elmsford, went into Eugene Halpin's saloon in Railroad Avenue, White Plains, late Thursday night and called for a glass of beer. When he got it he threw it on the floor. Halpin asked him what he did that for, and the only reply he got was a shot from the German. The bullet struck a rib in Halpin's left side and glanced into his arm. His injuries are not serious. Hesse is in the county jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

—The Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Sing Sing will begin Sunday the celebration of the one hundred and first anniversary of Methodism in Sing Sing. Entertainments will be given during the week following. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley will deliver Tuesday his popular lecture on "Peculiarities of Great Orators," with illustrations. The anniversary musicale will be given Friday evening, Oct. 18.

—The question of incorporating under one village government the villages of Mamaroneck and Rye Neck will be submitted to the vote of their citizens Nov. 12. Mamaroneck is an independent town, while Rye Neck is in the town of Rye. The proposition of incorporation has been discussed for twelve years or more.

—The joint Commissioners of the town of Rye will meet in Port Chester at 2 o'clock P. M. next Thursday to make an appropriation for the highways of the town. Rye spends about $15,000 a year in maintaining the excellent condition for which its roads are noted.

—The late Prof. Boyesen had been engaged to give university extension lectures in Sing Sing to begin this week. The Board of Directors of the Regents' Centre has secured Prof. A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia College, who will give a course on "English Literature."

—Charles Andersen, Jr., the boy whose legs were cut off by a train on the New-York and Harlem Railroad at White Plains while he was on his way home from school with his sister Thursday afternoon, died yesterday.

—The High School Alumni of Mamaroneck will give a series of entertainments this Winter for the purpose of raising money to build a sidewalk on the Boston Post Road near the schoolhouse. The first entertainment will be Oct. 25.

—The Mayoralty contest in Mount Vernon, which has been going on since the 1894 election, was ended yesterday when an order was entered discontinuing the quo warranto suit brought against Mayor Lewis.

—The Westchester County Grand Jury yesterday presented seventeen indictments to the court at White Plains and then adjourned until next Thursday. The indictments are for minor cases.

—Special efforts are being made in Port Chester for a series of good plays this Winter. Improvements have been made in the Opera House so that almost any play can be staged suitably.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Mamaroneck has won the Westchester County banner for adding the largest number of new members to its roll within a year.

—The Boys' Branch of the Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association gave a reception last evening to their parents and boy friends in their parlors, 14 Main Street.

28 PAGES 28

The New-York Times

will contain to-morrow, as always, all the news of the world presented in concisely readable shape. The many departments for which THE TIMES has for so long been justly famous will be covered with the usual care.

Prominent among the special features in

SUNDAY'S TIMES

will be an article about

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

which meets in Brooklyn next week. Not only will eighty-five years of mission work be reviewed at this meeting, but a quarter of a century of work conducted by the Congregational churches alone.

Here are a few of the other special articles:

Rich in Historical Lore

Reminiscences prompted by third centenary of St. Paul's, East Chester. First meeting house was 28 by 18. George Washington, John Adams, and many revolutionary heroes worshipped here. Hospital for Hessians.

Child-Life Insurance

The system calls for persistent watching to be safe. A temptation to inhuman crimes. How its evil side developed. England's appalling experience. Legislative action in this country.

Found the Concord Grape

Recent death of Dr. Ephraim W. Bull in Concord, Mass. Discovered the fruit by chance. The neighbor of Hawthorne, Emerson, and the Alcotts. The original vine still growing in his garden.

How Pontoons Are Built

Work of the Engineer Corps of the army at Willet's Point. Lessons taught by the civil war. School of the pontoon. Flotilla drill. Three different kinds of temporary bridge construction taught.

Church of Vegetarians

A religious sect in Philadelphia whose creed is to eat no meat. Founded nearly eighty years ago. Converts must abstain from eating flesh in any form for three months before they may be admitted.

A Trip Around the World

Miss Grace Hawthorne, the actress, talks of her journeyings. Life in India, China, and Japan. What most impressed her in the East. Shakespeare presented by natives in Calcutta. Japanese theatres.

Odd Fellows Celebrate

Waterbury expects to entertain 5,000 members of the order. New building to be dedicated. It cost $100,000 and is said to be one of the most complete of its kind in this country.

Modern and Classic Art

Mme. Modjeska has something to say on the subject. Craze of actors for originality. The old school of dramatic art and the new, with some of the defects of the latter pointed out.

Almost Fifty Years Old

Milwaukee will fittingly celebrate its birthday this week. Incorporated as a city in 1846. Something about the birth and wonderful growth of this thriving Western municipality. A city of small homes.

Music and the Drama

The musical season having fairly begun, the discussion of the week's musical topics will be resumed. In addition to further consideration of Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Hansel und Gretel," this department will contain sketches of the new members of the Metropolitan Opera House Company. The dramatic department will, as usual, contain reviews of the week's happenings, certain to prove of interest to every theatregoer.

The important doings in

The Social World

will be treated in to-morrow's issue with even more than the usual attention to detail.

Reviews of the Newest Books

On this page will, as usual, be found notices of books just off the press. THE TIMES reviews at once the best and the newest of the day's books. First on the page to-morrow will be Dr. Henry M. Baird's final work on the Huguenots, which completes the labors of more than a score of years. Other books noticed will be Samuel H. Scudder's on butterflies, Dr. Greer's lectures on preaching, and several novels, with Zola, Crockett, and Thomas Nelson Page among the authors.

Hospital and Dispensary of Beth Israel

What they have accomplished in the largest Jewish settlement on this continent. How they are operated and maintained. Who the medical and business men are who toil for its welfare without remuneration. The women who strive to keep it in supplies. All these matters will be found in an illustrated article in to-morrow's TIMES.

READ THE SUNDAY TIMES.

28 Pages for 5 Cents.

Saturday
October 12-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

GAYNOR'S NAME THEIR TOY

Brooklyn Regulars Used It to Spoil the Prospect of Harmony.

TRIED TO TRICK THE REFORMERS.

Messrs. Shepard and Patterson Tell How the Justice was Mentioned and What the Object Was.

Edward M. Shepard and Charles J. Patterson of the Democratic Party in Kings County yesterday replied to the misstatement that they had declined to discuss Justice Gaynor as an available candidate for Mayor.

Messrs. Shepard and Patterson say that in none of the ante-convention conferences held for the purpose of uniting the party in Kings County was Justice Gaynor's name mentioned by the regulars. Following is their reply:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 11, 1895.

To the Public: When we said in our statement of Monday that in no conference did the Willoughby Street committee say that Judge Gaynor would be acceptable to them as a candidate for Mayor we were speaking only of conferences which had taken place before the meeting of the City Convention. That statement dealt only with those conferences and gave the history of the subject down to the final parting of the two committees, about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. The fact that Judge Gaynor's name was mentioned in the conference between the two committees of the City Convention was publicly stated by Mr. Patterson in the City Convention of the reform organization, and his statement concerning the mention of Judge Gaynor's name in that conference was widely published in the press.

We have learned by this time that men who make efforts to dislodge the powers of politics will sure very likely to be exposed to vilification and abuse. We repeat now what we said before, that Judge Gaynor's name was not mentioned in the conferences of Friday and early Saturday morning, and that in no previous conference did the Willoughby Street men say that Judge Gaynor would be an acceptable candidate to them, and if they were so enthusiastic in his favor as they would now like to make it appear they were, it is singular that on Friday before the convention they never even mentioned his name, and it is equally singular that Messrs. York, Shea, and Hayes parted from Shepard, Peabody, and Patterson with the statement that, in their view, the appointment of conference committees from the conventions would be an unnecessary waste of time.

The Regulars' Trick Card.

We believe that when the conference committee from the Willoughby Street convention proposed Judge Gaynor's name to the committee from the Democratic Reform Convention they were perfectly well aware that the delegates in our convention would not consent to his nomination, and they named him for the purpose of putting us in the position of refusing to consider his availability in order that they might by those means detach from our organization such few members of it as desired his nomination. It was suggested to us that it would be good politics to accept Judge Gaynor, and then see the Willoughby Street men squirm in the act of their taking or rejecting him, but we are not in the business of making political play. We are not in favor of a particular candidate we say so openly. We think the public will appreciate candor and frankness in a political organization, and that the tricks which are common in political negotiations can, in the long run, be of little avail to any organization.

We freely acknowledge that in the domain of political artifice the Willoughby Street bosses are greatly our superiors, and that in the art of making the bad thing appear to be the good, we cannot expect to rival them. From the fact that Judge Gaynor was not mentioned in the conferences of Friday, and that he was not said to be acceptable to these bosses in the previous conferences, we believe that they were not sincerely desirous of nominating him, and that they only took the position of supporting his cause after his refusal to run, and when they were perfectly well assured that it must fail.

When our convention committee came to the conference with the committee from the Willoughby Street convention, it is said that our committee had already made up its mind not to accept Judge Gaynor. If this be true, there was good reason for it, for Judge Gaynor's name had been presented by Mr. Hennessy in our convention before our committee was appointed. The vast majority of the convention had received it with such signs of disapprobation as precluded the consideration of his name.

Why They Opposed Grout.

It is said to be a singular omission in our statement that we have given no reason for not supporting Mr. Grout. We did not deem that subject apposite to the question of harmony negotiations preceding the conventions in which his name had not been mentioned. The General Committee of the reform organization on Aug. 26 passed a resolution in which the sense of that body was recorded that we would not support for Mayor any man who was not in active, open, and practical sympathy with the efforts which the organization had made to purify Democratic politics in 1893 and 1894. Those who knew the course which Mr. Grout pursued in 1894 will not need to be reminded that he does not come within the class of men who could be supported by the reform organization under this resolution. During the campaign of 1894 when our successful struggle was made against the candidates who were nominated by the Willoughby Street bosses, Mr. Grout was not in active or practical sympathy with us. We are not aware of anything that he did to help the reform organization in that struggle. So far as we know, he never attended one of our meetings, and those who did the work of the campaign received no assistance whatever of any kind from Mr. Grout.

Since then we have received neither sympathy nor aid of any kind from him. His first indication of any interest came this Fall, when he presented himself before the committee of delegates to the City Convention of the reform organization. He never resigned, but kept his right to sit in the convention until its labors closed on Saturday evening. So far as we can learn, he never mentioned to any of the members of the committee in the reform organization that he was a candidate for Mayor, or was desirous of receiving the nomination.

Grout's Deal with McLaughlin.

When some of our delegates were on their way to the City Convention they heard that Mr. Grout, in the morning of Saturday, Oct. 5, had had an interview with Hugh McLaughlin, and that he was slated for the nomination in the Willoughby Street convention; that he was going to accept, irrespective of our action, and make the race to destroy our organization. For a member of our own organization and a delegate to our own City Convention, to have given his assistance in word, on the eve of a political contest, to which they had been challenged the night before, seemed to many of our delegates to preclude confidence on their part in Mr. Grout, and more particularly as his desertion of our party and our organization was coincident with the receipt of political distinction from the other side.

We do not perfectly feel sure that his nomination could never be possible by the Willoughby Street convention, unless it was, upon the whole, for some reason deemed to subserve the interests of the corrupt political forces which were in absolute control of the proceedings of that body. We had found in the harmony negotiations that no one would be nominated there unless it was to subserve the interests of those corrupt political forces. The issue, as we see it in the present campaign, is whether the rule of these corrupt forces shall continue over the so-called regular Democratic organizations. Two of the very men who were fairly hooted off the State Committee last Fall are now nominated by reorganized Willoughby Street for positions in the Senate, and the proposition is presented that the men who were unfit for the State Committee are fit for superior legislative honors of the State.

The triumph of Mr. Grout would be the triumph of Willoughby Street. The triumph of the reform Democratic organization means the overthrow of that power in Democratic politics in this city, and we believe that until that power in Willoughby Street is overthrown there can be no Democratic success in Brooklyn. For the people have learned too much to ever again give their indorsement to those political bosses, under any circumstances.

Mr. Grout may have seemed to many a more promising candidate than previous candidates accepted by Brooklyn from Willoughby Street, but it does not look to us that he is; and in any view there must be an end to this perpetual question whether this candidate or that candidate nominated by the Willoughby Street bosses will be strong enough or wise enough or honest enough to stand out against them, if he gets in office; a question, by the way, which has been too often answered by them in a manner unfortunate for public interests.

The only way to end this question is to end the power of those bosses, and this must be done and will be done by the voters of Brooklyn on election day.

Blunder of the Regulars.

We notice that our enemies are now divided in their minds between two stories that they are circulating about us. The first is that there are no reform Democrats; that the organization is only on paper, and Mr. Shepard has no supporters for Mayor. The second is that the reformers are going over in droves and battalions to Mr. Grout. It seems never to have occurred to our adversaries that if there are no reformers there hardly could be "battalions" of them going over to Mr. Grout. Our adversaries do not notice the numerous accessions to our ranks which are daily coming in to more than offset the noisy, letter-writing few, some of whom never were in real sympathy with us.

We know of very few withdrawals from our ranks of men who have been effectively or really within those ranks since the Saratoga Convention in 1894. We believe ourselves strictly within the truth when we express the opinion that for every such withdrawal there have been a hundred accessions.

Mr. Shepard was not present at our City Convention or at any meeting of its conference committee. Messrs. George Foster Peabody, A. Augustus Healy, S. Ramsey, and F. B. Tiller or were present, and will concur in the statement above made as to the convention and conference.

CHARLES J. PATTERSON,
EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

A personal friend of Edward M. Grout, who declined to allow his name to be published, asserted after reading the statement that Messrs. Shepard and Patterson were mistaken in saying that "Boss" McLaughlin called upon Mr. Grout on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 5, just previous to his nomination.

"Mr. Grout," said he, "does not know 'Boss' McLaughlin. The two men never have met, and McLaughlin did not call upon him on that day or any other, nor did McLaughlin call upon any one else in the interest of Mr. Grout. Mr. Shepard and Mr. Patterson have been misinformed."

Mr. Grout declined to discuss the matter.

FOR BROOKLYN HEIGHTS CARS

Bridge Trustees May Give Away Forty Feet More of the Brooklyn Plaza for $2,000 a Year.

The committee consisting of Mayor Schieren, Controller Palmer, and Bridge Trustees Page, Howell, Kenny, and Henriques, will report Monday regarding the terminal for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad at the bridge station. Te committee will, it is said, report in favor of allowing the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company the right to use forty feet of the Bridge Plaza, adjoining the bridge terminal in Brooklyn, for four sets of tracks on which cars may wait for the passengers from the bridge.

It is proposed that in the morning the cars shall leave Fulton Street at High Street, swing around, crossing Liberty Street to the tracks adjoining the bridge terminal, and then go by way of Sands Street into Fulton Street, making a complete loop. The plan for the afternoon and evening is that the cars shall go down Fulton Street below Sands Street, and then switch on the up-track, swinging around through Sands Street to the stand adjoining the terminal, and thence out by way of High Street to Fulton Street.

For this privilege the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, it is proposed, is to pay a rental of $2,000 a year. The Kings County Elevated Railroad Company pays $400 a year for the use of its terminal at the bridge, and the Brooklyn Union Elevated Road pays $2,500 a year for the same privilege.

It is estimated that the city has spent $50,000 in making the accommodations for the elevated railroads at the bridge station, and in addition the Bridge Trustees light and heat the platforms of the elevated roads. In addition to this, new ticket sellers and collectors have been engaged to accommodate the elevated railroad companies at an additional expense of $10,000 a year.

THE STEAMER COMMODORE CASE

A Collector's Liability for the Refusal of Proper Clearance Papers.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The news published in your paper that the steamer Commodore has again been seized by the United States Government and prevented from sailing, after she had been once stopped and released, is most extraordinary. In view of the law on the subject, it is so difficult to understand the conduct of the Government officials that I deem it of interest to call attention to the liability which they are incurring in thus willfully proceeding against the current of justice, as well as of public opinion.

In the first action against the vessel Commodore it appears that, upon suspicion that she was loading arms or other munitions of war, the ultimate destination of which was the insurgent army in Cuba, the Attorney General of the United States directed the seizure, not only of the packages containing the suspicious arms, but the vessel also, and clearance was refused. The vessel was thereby prevented from sailing, to the great damage and injury of the owners of said vessel and the shippers of her cargo.

It is not claimed that the Commodore was a war vessel or fitted to cruise as such. It was simply a merchant vessel engaged in freighting merchandise. Her business was purely commercial, and in no sense military. Her destination, or what was carried on board as freight, was immaterial. Therefore, as a question of law, it is perfectly clear that the detention was unwarranted and the refusal to grant a clearance illegal. There is no doubt that the Federal court, upon proper proceedings being held, will discharge the vessel and her cargo, with an award of suitable damages.

It is no justification to the Collector that he acted under the instructions of his superiors, or under directions from the executive branch of the Government. An action will lie against him for his illegal and wrongful acts. This is made entirely clear by the recent decision in Hendricks, Collector of New-York, vs. Gonzalez, 67 Fed Rep., 31, in which Judge Wallace delivered the opinion of the court. He says that the charterer of the vessel—the South Portland—

"—having complied with the conditions entitling him to clearance by the law of Congress, (Revised Statutes, Section 1,497,) it was the duty of the Collector of the Port to grant a clearance for the vessel and her cargo, unless he was forbidden in refusing to do so by some other statutory authority. Neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the President could nullify the statute, and, though the Collector may have thought himself bound to obey the instructions of the former, his mistaken sense of duty could not justify his refusal of clearance, and these instructions afforded him no protection unless they were authorized by law."

This position is sustained by the authority of the Supreme Court cases, and it is common sense. No official in this Republic is above the law, and if a merchant or other citizen violates no law, he cannot with impunity be interfered with by arbitrary official orders or departmental directions. If he suffers damage from such interference, he has an ample remedy in the courts of justice. In such cases, in order to protect an inferior officer, however, who has acted under some authoritative instruction from his superiors, a fund has been provided in the Treasury so that if damages are recovered execution shall not issue against the individual, but be paid out of such public fund.

The only justification which the Collector can properly plead must be found under the neutrality laws of the United States, or there is none; it being, of course, understood that all the usual formalities were complied with, and having disposed of the question as to the orders received. But those neutrality laws have no application to an ordinary merchant vessel, applying only to vessels "manifestly built for warlike purposes," or when the "circumstances render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owners to cruise or to commit hostilities upon the subjects, &c.," of any foreign State with which we are at peace.

No such justification can be offered in the case of the Commodore, for she was bound to a port in the Republic of Colombia, and there was not a scintilla of evidence or any reason whatever for believing that she intended to do anything more than to carry as freight a quantity of articles which it was supposed might ultimately be delivered or find their way in course of trade to persons friendly to the cause of the Cuban insurgents. This was a legal and proper commercial transaction with which the Collector had no right to interfere. There is no pretense whatever that anything was brought to the notice of the Collector tending to show that the vessel was intended to be employed in any warlike capacity.

In the similar case of the South Portland, to which reference has been made, and which is very instructive in this connection, a verdict was found against the Collector, and upon an appeal this judgment was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. It is now the undoubted law, and it will appear strange to an impartial observer, that the highest officials in the legal branch of the administrative department of our Government should overlook so clear and persuasive a statement of the legal principles upon which their actions ought to be based. If they cannot plead ignorance, then it is still more strange that they should attempt to nullify and override the positive decisions of the Federal courts, by which they are bound, knowing that the damages therefor may be collected and must be paid from the Public Treasury. Will the sentiment of this country, sympathetic for the struggling Cubans in their fight against despotism and taxation without representation, approve such conduct, so evidently partial to Spain? What excuse can there be for illegal and unwarranted administrative instructions, causing damages which the taxpayers must ultimately pay?

A FRIEND OF JUSTICE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1895.

EDWARD M. GROUT ACCEPTS

Brooklyn Regular Democratic Candidate Publishes His Pledges.

HE COUNTS ON SOME REFORM VOTES

Wants More Schools and Less Extravagance—Money for Franchises—Life-Sparing Speed for Trolley Cars.

Edward M. Grout, candidate of the regular Democracy of Brooklyn for Mayor of that city, issued yesterday his letter accepting the nomination.

It was announced at Frederick W. Wurster's headquarters yesterday that the Republican candidate for Mayor would make public his letter of acceptance next week.

Edward M. Shepard, the Democratic Reform candidate for Mayor, will have his letter ready for publication Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. Grout's letter is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Committee of the Democratic Convention:

The honor of this nomination brings before me two questions, one of inclination and one of duty. As to the first, I confess that I have neither desired nor sought at any time to be Mayor of Brooklyn. I am content with my profession, and have had no ambition except for advancement along its lines. Nor would I now desire or seek that office were there not a plain and unmistakable duty. You present to me the nomination of the regular Democratic Party at a time when an emergency exists which demands the loyal services of one who believes in Democratic principles. I accept the nomination.

The situation which exists for Democrats, in a city naturally Democratic, in a year when all admit that Democrats should stand together, is this: Shall the interests or demands of a minority faction be allowed to rule or ruin, or shall the party as a whole stand for good government in municipal affairs, with the purpose first and completely to serve the interests of the community.

I said that an emergency exists. To meet this you have made every honorable effort to conciliate and to harmonize the differences within the party. You have placed in nomination one who, however humbly, has been identified from the beginning with the Independent Democratic organization and with the events which made that organization possible. The constitution of that organization declares that each member of it "must be attached to the principles of the Democratic Party and must intend loyally to act with and support that party." That declaration I maintain and stand by, whoever else may fail to do so. The constitution of that organization also declares that it is the "fixed and settled doctrine of the Democratic Party that it is the duty of its members in any community in municipal affairs first and completely to serve the interests of the community."

Believing this, I can approve no demand upon upon you, by any organization, for the nomination of a candidate whose purpose would be chiefly the service of any faction or party in preference to the interests of the community. The constitution of that organization further declares that fitness for office, especially for a local office, is with it the supreme test. To this test I subject myself before the people of Brooklyn. Let my record show whether or not I am fit. Let it show whether or not I have all my life long been independent and a follower of my own judgment.

Hope in the Independents.

I do not believe that the rank and file of the independent organization will be misled and will renounce these principles. Nor can I for a moment believe that they (as some who call themselves leaders have done) will abandon the Democratic faith, ignore the foundation principle that fitness is the main test for office, and seek only to build up and perpetuate a separate organization. Nor can I even conceive that the Independent Democrats of Democratic Party will ask (as has been asked by one who seeks to cover himself under their mantle,) not what sort of a Mayor a suggested candidate will make, but where he will bestow offices. It will be seen, therefore, whether or not that demand for the rejection, for no avowed or presentable reasons, of Democrat after Democrat of undoubted fitness and integrity, including the one man who, more than any other in Brooklyn, has made the way clear for good government.

I look to all Democrats, of whatever organization, to realize that no mere abstraction is here involved. The sole question is whether or not the party has a candidate whose election is a guarantee of good government for the city. I look to all Democrats to disavow mere faction, to stand upon Democratic principles, and to say that the whole party is of more account than any part of it.

Present Administration Weak.

The Government of our Democratic city, now in the hands of a weak, negatively honest, so-called non-partisan Republican administration, must pass into other hands. If your candidate cannot succeed, the Mayor will be the candidate of the Republican Party. As that party now repudiates all intention of non-partisanship in municipal affairs and advocates straight-out Republican tickets, the election will be one in which the people of this city can be nothing less than the choice between a Democratic and a Republican Mayor. It is a time, one may be sure, when no true Democrat will be willing instrument of disunion and disruption in the party.

But the choice presented to the people of Brooklyn, to all citizens independent of party, is in fact something more. For I stand and I must stand, unless I would forfeit all my past, upon a broader platform. I believe and have always believed, that the administration of municipal affairs is not wholly a matter of politics, but is largely a matter of business. I believe now, as I have believed heretofore, that, so far as our American party system can possibly permit, the administration of the City Government must be separated from questions of National politics.

I want to see municipal government, which is at a lower stage here than even in European monarchies, get movement and progress. I am not here to change my opinions or to acquire new ones, simply because I have been made a candidate for office. While I am and will always have to be a Democrat in principle, I shall not, if elected, be simply and solely and only the Mayor of the Democratic Party, nor of any section of it, but I will be Mayor of the whole city. I will be governed solely by my oath of office and by my duty to the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Grout's Pledges.

I do not propose that any administration of the city affairs with which I may be connected shall countenance the expenditure of a million dollars of borrowed money for parks, while a single child in the City of Brooklyn is unprovided with ample day and night school accommodations; nor the purchase of a valueless bridge franchise from a private corporation, a franchise secured by it before it exists without price and held by them for sale and for barter at an exorbitant sum; nor that civil service regulations shall be defeated and perverted by tricks and subterfuges; nor that the people of Brooklyn, having acquired a bridge plaza "in trust" at the cost of a million, shall give it without cost and without authority of law for the use of railroad corporations; nor that the law department of the city shall be turned into a legislative agency, while actions to protect the public interests and to recover city moneys which have been taken by fraud are meanwhile neglected; nor that any corporation, electric light, or otherwise, shall use the influence of the city officers to oust a competitor, to crowd down the market value of that competitor's stock by the use of official favors, and to thus force that competitor to sell out to it.

I am against extravagance in the use of the credit of the county. I will not sign warrants for four-dollar dinners served at a fifty-cent country hotel. I believe that public money is as often wasted by stupidity as by venality. I will seek to have an effective head for the Police Department and preserve order and govern the city by the police alone, and thereby avoid the necessity of calling out the troops. And I will endeavor to get a reasonable and rational and enforceable city ordinance for the regulation of the speed of trolley cars and for the requirement of sufficient fenders or other safeguards; and then I will enforce its exact observance. The shame of Brooklyn in this respect must cease.

Compensation for Franchises.

If there be one new and living proposition this year in the party platform, it is that railroad franchises should not be granted without compensation or without competition. The people of this city will not look to see this better carried out by men who now merely profess it, than by one who first and for years has fought for it. The interests of the outlying wards of this city should be served by requiring horse railroad companies to carry passengers for one fare of 5 cents, a proposition which I urged before the Legislature last Winter, and which the experience of a new road has since demonstrated to be a source of profit rather than of loss to the railroad corporation.

The platform of the Democratic Party of the State presents one clear and distinct issue upon which, whatever the people of other localities may think of it, my experience indicates that the people of Brooklyn will have a decided opinion. Whether this opinion be as I think or not, I can see no good end served by excise and Sunday laws which are restrictive needlessly and beyond the point of enforcing order, and which do not affect all classes of the community equally. I believe, therefore, in the platform of the party as declared by its convention at Syracuse.

EDWARD M. GROUT.

Mr. Grout will issue next week a supplementary letter dealing with the question of consolidation. He has heretofore been in favor of a Greater New-York.

In Memory of Justice Jackson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A meeting of members of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States will be held in the courtroom Monday morning at 11 o'clock, to take suitable action on the death of Justice Jackson.

IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Hearing by a Committee of the Board of Education—Remarks by President Low of Columbia College.

The Board of Education's Committee on School System held its third session yesterday afternoon to hear arguments on proposed legislation.

Chairman Charles Strauss presided, and in a short speech referred to the two previous sessions. The first of these, he said, had been devoted to the teachers, who had expressed views antagonistic to the proposed division of the city into twenty districts, with a division superintendent over each. At the second meeting, held on Thursday, the session had been given up to Trustees and inspectors, who had discussed the question of the readjustment of the Boards of Trustees and advised that a board of five Trustees should, on the average, have control of about five or six schools. The current meeting, he said, was open to the friends of public education.

The first speaker was President Seth Low of Columbia College, who said:

I am in sympathy with all efforts to improve the public-school system of New-York, but my connection with such matters is limited to my experience in the Mayor's office in Brooklyn, which differs widely in magnitude and method from the school system of New-York. Formerly, in Columbia the Trustees attended even to the details of the curriculum, but now they have only a veto power where a principle is involved. I believe in the principle of concentrating responsibility. Of course, one man may not be able to combine all the necessary executive qualities. It would require different men to superintend the erection of buildings and to supervise supplies.

I would not favor a paid commission, because I think that we can trust in this country, from our experience, in finding men who would give their time and ability for the sake of honor.

I have no knowledge of Trustees, but while Mayor of Brooklyn I had no occasion to note the absence of Trustees from the system. It seems to me, speaking theoretically, that the system of Trustees would work badly. I would confine their power to that of recommendation. But let me impress on the committee's mind the importance of leaning strongly on professional agency.

Trustee Thomas J. Rush strongly advocated the present system, and said that the only fault is in the consequent delays. He suggested as a remedy a board of five or seven men who should give their exclusive time to educational business and should be sufficiently paid.

Dr. Murray Butler, Professor of the Philosophy of Education at Columbia, opposed the division of the city into districts, with division superintendents. He favored the extension of the power of the single superintendent. He also approved of the establishment of High Schools.

Capt. S. Samuels also approved of a paid commission.

H. J. Augustus Johnson announced that he spoke for the citizens. He favored enlarged accommodations for the primary schools.

City Superintendent Jasper said there are many defects in the school system, but he found much to praise at the same time. He said he was in favor of an eligible list of Principals as well as teachers.

Letters from E. A. Allen, J. Edward Simmons, and Gen. Webb of the College of the City of New-York were read.

THE FAULT IN THE EGGS

DO NOT BLAME THE COOK IF THEY WILL NOT POACH.

Mrs. Rorer's Interesting Object Lesson in Cookery at Madison Square Garden Food Show.

Mrs. Rorer, white capped and aproned, with her neat colored maid at hand, gave her audiences at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall yesterday some hints and receipts for breakfast dishes and cookery for the sick.

There was a practical demonstration, with many helpful suggestions concerning both methods and materials.

"Some women," said Mrs. Rorer, "say that their cooks do not understand poaching eggs. The fault is not with the cooks, but with the eggs.

"In the egg we find many different constituents, such as lime, sulphur, albumen, &c. We know that there is sulphur in the egg, for we see its action on the silver.

"When an egg is perfectly fresh we can see, if we break and examine it closely, that both the yolk and white are inclosed in delicate sacs. After an egg has stood for a few days these sacs are destroyed by the chemical properties of the egg.

"These eggs that I have here are six days old. They are perfectly sweet and good for omelets, but they will not poach.

"If you wish to nourish a child take the raw white of the egg it is more simple, nearly all water and albumen, and very nutritious.

"To take it raw put it in a jar with the milk and shake it.

"Give an invalid the cooked yolk of the egg without the white. If you give a typhoid patient whose temperature has become normal a soft-steamed egg he will have a relapse."

Mrs. Rorer asked her audience at that point if they knew what typhoid fever really was, and then explained its cause.

"If you give the patient anything but liquid food until ten days after the temperature is normal," she went on.

"In poaching eggs," Mrs. Rorer said, "always have the toast ready cut into squares and buttered before the eggs are cooked.

"Put an egg that is to be boiled hard into warm water and let it simmer fifteen minutes. If it boils hard and then stands in the shell, you will find it badly discolored, and in the centre of the yolk will be a little hard ball that no amount of mashing will make soft.

"Sweetbreads are very good for invalids, as they are already partially digested.

"For toast for an invalid put a teaspoonful of butter and one of flour into a saucepan, beat together, and stir smooth with the milk and put over the fire. It will be about the consistency of cream when ready.

"Take the square of toast on a fork and dip into the milk to moisten the under side. Pour the milk over it. Have two eggs ready that have been cooked hard. The shells must have been removed as soon as they came from the water to prevent discoloration.

"Now remove the white and press the yolks through the sieve over the cream toast. Serve immediately or the toast will be pasty.

"The cream was salted a very little. It is a question whether salt should be used at all, though I use it always for myself.

"A woman at one of my lectures told of people deprived of salt for many days as a punishment and how they finally died in agony.

"I have thirty or more friends belonging to hygienic organizations who never eat salt, and they are perfectly well.

"I never pepper an invalid's food, on account of the irritation to the throat if nothing else.

"Butter should never be allowed to cook too long." This subject was brought up when Mrs. Rorer put her butter into the saucepan over the cream toast.

"If butter is heated beyond a certain point it gives heartburn. I do not know of anything more indigestible than butter used in frying. It has a particularly injurious action upon fish or shellfish. Pure olive oil is the best to use for this purpose."

The following were three of the breakfast dishes given:

Cream of Veal Hash, with Poached Eggs.—Chop cold, cooked veal fine. To each half pint of cream sauce allow one pint of veal. Mix the two together. Season highly. Have ready squares of toasted bread, heap the hash over them, cap each square with a poached egg, and serve at once.

Potato Roll.—Put a cup of mashed cold potatoes into a saucepan. Add a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of butter. When hot take from the fire. Break into it two eggs. Mix thoroughly. Put a tablespoonful of butter in the frying pan. When hot put in the potatoes, smooth over them, cap each square with a poached egg, and serve at once.

Potato Roll.—Put a cup of mashed cold potatoes into a saucepan. Add a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of butter. When hot take from the fire. Break into it two eggs. Mix thoroughly. Put a tablespoonful of butter in the frying pan. When hot put in the potatoes, smooth over them, and tened. Cook without disturbing over a slow fire for five minutes. Roll and fold, as you would an omelette, garnish with parsley, and serve.

Omelette.—Break four eggs into a bowl and give them twelve good vigorous beats. Add four tablespoonfuls of water, a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley, and a bit of butter the size of a walnut. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan. When melted turn in the eggs. Shake. Dust with salt and pepper. Drain so that the soft part will go underneath. Fold and roll and turn on to a heated dish.

Says the Club Will Continue.

A call for a meeting of the Pontiac Club, at 444 Amsterdam Avenue, last night contained the following statement: "Business of vital importance as to the continuance of the club will be considered."

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at the clubhouse last night he was told by the Secretary: "It is only a business meeting of a social club. There is no doubt as to its continuance."

BAD DOCK BOARD TIMBER

Witnesses Tell of Rotten Piles That Were Paid For.

USED, BUT NOT AS FIRST INTENDED

Acids Employed for Making Erasures and Changes in Old Accounts, Say Clerks—Contractors Testify as to Their Work.

Much testimony was brought out at the investigation into the affairs of the Department of Docks, continued yesterday before the Commissioners of Accounts, respecting the delivery to the board by Contractor Alfred J. Murray and the payment therefor in 1893 of 473 piles. A number of these, according to witnesses, were rotten, crooked, and short, and were used, not in the work for which they were intended, being rejected by the engineer in charge, but at Pier 19 North River. Delos McCurdy was present in the interest of ex-Commissioner James J. Phelan.

Edwin A. Gregory, a clerk in the Department of Docks since 1888, was the first witness. He began to assist the Treasurer, James J. Phelan, about two years ago. Acids were in use in the office for the purpose of changing figures and making erasures in Treasurer's orders, he said. These erasures and changes were made by order of Commissioner Phelan, he declared. Being pressed for details by Commissioner Terry, the witness said:

"I made very few changes personally; they were principally done in the chief clerk's office."

"What was the reason of those changes as a rule?" asked Mr. McCurdy.

"Because the original bidder was unable to fulfill the order."

"Are acids still used in the office?" asked Commissioner Terry.

"No, Sir. An order was issued a week ago prohibiting their use under penalty of dismissal."

Louis L. Kellogg, another clerk in the Department of Docks for the last twelve years, corroborated the last witness. He had made the changes, he said, principally at the instigation of John M. Phelan, the Treasurer's clerk, and John Matthews, another Treasurer's clerk.

John L. Howell of 41 West Eighty-ninth Street, a contractor, was called. His business, he said, was carried on under the name of his father, Alexander J. Howell.

"I remember," he said, "making a bid of 60 cents a yard for riprap in the early part of 1891. The bid is in the handwriting of my father."

"This seems to have been awarded to John Bowker at 63 cents a yard. Can you explain that?" asked Mr. Terry.

"No, Sir. We have for so many years been an unsuccessful bidder that we have failed to send a messenger to the Dock Department."

J. W. Haskins, expert accountant, testified that during July and August, 1893, Alfred J. Murray had delivered to the Department of Docks 473 piles, which were paid for. In October, 1893, 99 of these piles were towed around to the foot of East Ninety-ninth Street, East River; 48 of them were rejected by the engineer in charge at that point, towed back, and subsequently used at Pier 19 North River.

John F. Gately was a dock builder in 1893. He was working at Pier 22, North River, and knew of the piles that were sent to Ninety-ninth Street. He was sent to look at them, and found that they were not altogether fit. The piles were brought back and used on Pier 19.

Mr. Terry said it appeared from the records that those piles were inspected and paid for.

"These piles must have been suitable, or they would not have been used?" asked Mr. McCurdy of the witness.

"Certainly," was the reply.

Allan M. Spooner, in the employ of the Dock Department for a number of years as an assistant engineer, was next called. He had for several years been in charge of construction work. He remembered the ninety-nine piles being sent in the latter part of 1893 to the foot of East Ninety-ninth Street.

"Part of them were suitable, and the others were deficient and not up to the specifications of the Treasurer's order," said the witness. "They were short, and would not stand the heavy driving. I duly reported the matter. They were sent back to Pier 19 North River. These piles in proportion to their number were poorer than those usually delivered to the department. I do not recollect that, according to the specifications, any poorer lot of piles were ever delivered to the department than these."

Peter French, a dock builder, at 1 Varick Place, who had been employed in the Department of Docks since 1877, remembered the pile incident.

"There were forty-eight that we couldn't use," he said. "Many of them were rotten, many were not straight, and they were altogether unfit for use."

John F. Gately, recalled, was asked by Commissioner Terry:

"Did you not have a conversation with Mr. Haskins yesterday, and tell him that these piles were accepted because they came from A. J. Murray, and that if they had come from any other contractor they would have been rejected?"

"I did not tell him that," replied the witness.

"Have you had any conversation with any one about this matter since you saw Mr. Haskins?"

"Thousands."

"I mean, have you spoken to any one connected with the Dock Department or holding political office?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you know Murray?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Will you swear that he never paid you any money?"

"Most positively."

Mr. Haskins, being recalled, swore that Gately told him that the piles were received without inspection, because they came from A. J. Murray. Had they not come from him, they would have been rejected.

Martin Miller, foreman dock builder, in the employ of the Dock Department for sixteen years, also testified in regard to the piles at Ninety-ninth Street. Forty-eight were rejected. Some of them were crooked, some of them rotten, and some of them small, he said.

Henry Doyle of 86 Third Street, a dock-builder in the employ of the Dock Department since 1888, was, in October, 1893, employed at Pier 19 North River.

"I remember," he said, "a lot of forty-eight piles coming from Ninety-ninth Street. I drove them. They were a very poor lot; some were crooked and others were rotten. Some of them were so poor that they broke while being driven."

"How many of them broke?"

"Maybe half a dozen, maybe more. They were not suitable piles."

"Who was the engineer in charge of that work?" asked Mr. McCurdy.

"Mr. Benson."

Thomas Kearney, another employe of the Dock Department, gave corroborative testimony, and the investigation was then adjourned to a date to be subsequently determined.

CLINCHY MAY BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE

The Charges Against the Gas Meter Inspector to Go to the Governor.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—Commissioner Sharpe of Kingston, who has been taking testimony on the charges filed against Anthony Clinchy of New-York City, the State Inspector of Gas Meters, has filed his report with Gov. Morton, who will now decide whether there have been sufficient facts proved to warrant Clinchy's removal from office. Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck, who represented the people during the investigation, said to-day that, while he was not familiar with the contents of the report, the testimony, to his mind, would warrant Gov. Morton in removing Mr. Clinchy.

The State Inspector of Gas Meters receives a salary of $5,000 a year, and he has the appointmenmt of three Deputy Inspectors, at $1,500 each. The present incumbents are Democrats, and the Deputy Inspectors are located one each in Buffalo, Albany, and Brooklyn. Samuel Morris of Troy, a Republican, who has been prominently mentioned for Mr. Clinchy's place all along, was about the Capitol to-day.

The last Legislature passed a law changing the provision which required that the Inspector must be a resident of New-York City, and provided, as a substitute, that he need only maintain an office there.

MURDER FOLLOWS MERRYMAKING

A Family Gathering at Stockton, N.J., Ends with the Killing of W. R. Hilton by Edward Lynch, a Relative.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 11.—William R. Hilton died in the Cooper Hospital this morning from the effects of a blow on the head. Edward Lynch, a resident of Gloucester, is in the county jail, charged with murder.

Lynch is a distant relative of a young woman to whom Hilton's son is married. The blow which caused Hilton's death was dealt in the village of Stockton, in front of the house where Hilton lived. Hilton lived with his son and daughter-in-law. A family gathering was held at the Hilton house last night. Lynch and his wife were present. The party drank freely. Hilton's son retired to his room. The party made so much noise that the younger Hilton left his bed, and told them all to be quiet or he would turn them into the street. After the threat the party became less noisy, but later broke out worse than before.

Hilton and Lynch were quarreling when the younger Hilton entered the room, on the second floor, where they were. Lynch accused Hilton of using obscene language to Mrs. Lynch. Just after the younger Hilton entered the room Lynch struck the older man in the face, knocking him down. Young Hilton turned all hands, with his father, from the house. They did not leave the neighborhood, however. Hilton went in search of an officer to have Lynch arrested for striking him. Not finding an officer readily, he went to the house of Justice Miles, and awoke that officer. Miles heard Hilton's story, and told him to watch Lynch, and see that he did not get away pending the time he could dress and go to the house and arrest him.

Hilton started toward his son's house, and the Justice dressed. It was not over five minutes from the time Hilton left his house before Justice Miles was at the scene. When he arrived, Hilton was lying on the ground, unconscious, and bleeding from a scalp wound. The Justice hurried the unconscious man to the hospital and sought Lynch. He found him and placed him under arrest, and then sent him to his city for safekeeping. The other members of the party were also placed under arrest as witnesses, but later Justice Miles changed the reason for holding some of them to a charge. He learned from neighbors, who had been aroused by the noise, that Harry Collins of 213 Bridge Street, this city, and Richard Mayer of Stockton had urged Lynch to "do" Hilton. One man heard Lynch say, after Hilton had been knocked down: "I wouldn't have done it, only Collins said to strike him." Neighbors say Hilton returned and informed Lynch he had summoned the Justice to arrest him. They had warm words, and the blow, which was with a club, followed.

In addition to Lynch, Collins, and Mayer, Justice Miles committed George W. Riley, George Meyer, Maggie Lynch, wife of the principal prisoner, and Rachel Howard, a daughter of Hilton, as witnesses.

Hilton was long known as a hard drinker, and this fact was not long ago proved in court. His wife knew of this infirmity, and when she died, a few months ago, left a will by which he was to receive small amounts at certain times. He contested the will, and sought to obtain the amount of the bequest in a lump sum. The drinking habits of the man were proved, and the contention of the executors was that his wife had taken the step to prevent him drinking up the entire amount within a short time. The will was sustained. Hilton was very bitter over the action, and ordered that his bones should not rest beside hers.

THREE ELECTION INSPECTORS DISMISSED

Charge Against One Was That He Sold Whisky to a Policeman.

Three Election Inspectors, all Democrats, were tried on charges by the Police Commissioners yesterday, and removed. They were William D. Well, James Carolan, and Cornelius A. Crow. Well was Chairman of the Board of Inspectors in the Thirty-fifth Election District of the

THE FINANCIAL MARKET

Continued Dullness in Stock Speculation with Slight Changes.

AWAITING THE KAFIR SETTLEMENT

The Trunk Line Agreement, the Crop Report, and Traffic Returns Favorable Incidents—Liberal Deposits Under the Chicago Gas Plan.

FRIDAY—P. M.

To-day's market was largely a repetition of yesterday's, being almost wholly professional in its character. First prices were higher than yesterday's, but there was an indisposition to do much pending the settlement in London which begins to-morrow. The recent speculation in Kafirs has been so enormous that an additional settlement day has been provided, so that the adjustment will begin to-morrow, instead of Monday. Late dispatches announced that the incident would pass off without difficulty, and that Kafirs closed strong at the best prices. On this the local market developed a better tone, and closed firm.

News to-day was generally favorable. Much satisfaction was expressed over the trunk line agreement, and it was felt that a settlement of the Western rate difficulties would be hastened by it. The crop report for the month confirmed expectations of a bountiful harvest, and insures ample traffic for the railways. Already a car famine is talked of. Anthracite coal prices continue to advance, and the trade is making rapid strides toward prosperity. Railway earnings continue to increase, notable gains for the first week in October, reported to-day, being $34,000 by the Southern Railway, $40,000 for the Mexican Central, $33,000 for the Wabash, and $6,000 for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. The bears made a point of the shipment of $1,000,000 in gold, but the explanation that the coin was in transit to Cuba quickly disposed of the usefulness of the incident as a bear factor. It is probable, however, that a small amount of gold will be shipped to Cuba in the near future, in payment for sugar.

The volume of business was smaller than on any other day this week. Chicago Gas was the most active stock, and it was strong on the announcement that a majority of the certificates had been deposited under the proposed plan of reorganization. It sold as high as 68⅝, closed at 68¾, a net gain of 1⅛ points. Sugar moved within less than a point, and closed ⅛ down; about 10,000 shares changed hands. Leather stocks continued heavy, on liquidation, the preferred losing a point, to 81, and the common ¾, to 13⅜. Other industrials were very quiet.

Burlington was the most active railway stock, (12,800 shares.) It sold down to 84⅜, and close at 85, a loss of ½. St. Paul came next, with 10,000 shares. Quotations were narrow, and at the close its gain was ¼. Rock Island closed unchanged at 76½. Northwestern was quiet and strong, its gain being ½, and Atchison closed ⅛ higher, at 21⅜. The general list was only changed small fractions either way.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in fair demand for short periods. Rates were 2½ per cent. for 30 days, 2¼@3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in small demand. There was a fair supply. Quotations were 4¾@5 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $107,639,870; balances, $7,323,310; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $380,891.

Money in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 63½@63¾. There were sales of 196,000 ounces at 63½@63¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 51c.

In London bar silver sold at 31¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.$68,498,002
Imports for the same period..... 23,417,464

Net exports.....Jan. 1 to date..$45,080,538
Net exports to date, 1894..... 66,142,532
Net exports to date, 1893..... 13,197,896
Net exports to date, 1892..... 51,752,951

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.86½@$4.86¾ for 60-day bills, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87½@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	¾
Bay State Gas	¾
Chicago Gas	1⅜
Delaware & Hudson	1½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	¾
Ill. Steel	1¾

DECLINED.

Col. Fuel & Iron	1
Col., H. V. & Tol pf.	2
Nash., C. & St. L.	1
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
St. Paul & Duluth	⅞
U. S. Leather pf.	¾
U. S. Leather pf.	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Albany & Sus. con. 6s	1
Ann Arbor 1st, Wy. I.	1
E. Lex. & B. S. 5s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½
Or. Imp. 1st	1¾
Rich. & Dan. 6s	1
Tol. A. A. & N. M. 1st, t. r.	3
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	2¾

DECLINED.

Int. & G. Nor. 3d	2
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2
Louis. & Nash. 5s	1½
Manhattan con. 4s	1
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn.	1¼

Government bonds were firm. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	
4s, r., 1907	111⅜	112¼
4s, c., 1907	111⅝	112¼
4s, r., 1925	123	123½
4s, c., 1925	123	123½
5s, r., 1904	116	116½
5s, c., 1904	116	116½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 6¾.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York this week were valued at $2,528,702, against $3,113,087 last week, and $1,730,407 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,530,802, against $2,916,868 last week, and $1,507,084 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	22	22	22	22	22	23	250
American Express	115	115⅛	115	115⅛	115	117	230
*American Sugar Refining	109⅝	109⅝	108¾	109	108⅞	109	10,884
*American Sugar Refining pf.	101¼	102	101¼	102	101½	102	440
*Ann Arbor pf., when issued	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	..	..	10
American Tobacco	97	97½	96¾	97⅛	97	97⅛	6,952
American Tobacco pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	105	109	62
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	21⅛	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	21	21⅜	5,690
At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	32	32	32	32	32	..	100
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	500
*Bay State Gas	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	23	200
Boston Air Line pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	104	105	10
Brunswick Company	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1	1¾	200
Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54¾	100
Canadian Pacific	59¾	59⅞	59¾	59¾	59¾	60	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅝	1,460
Chicago Gas	67½	68⅝	67⅜	68¾	68¼	68⅝	21,620
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	103	103	103	103	100	103	5
Chicago & Northwestern	106¼	106⅝	105	105¾	105¼	105⅝	2,780
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85	85	85⅛	12,725
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45	45¼	45	45¼	45	45½	1,500
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76¼	76¼	75⅞	76⅜	76¼	76½	10,925
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	76⅜	76⅜	76⅛	76½	76⅜	76⅝	4,090
Chic., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	62	62¼	61½	62	61¾	62½	1,000
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	38	37	37¼	37	37¼	2,570
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	98	98	98	98	96	100	36
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.	62	62	62	62	60	65	100
Consolidated Gas Company	144½	144½	144¼	144¾	144¼	145	100
Delaware & Hudson	132⅝	133½	132⅝	133½	132	133½	235
Delaware, Lack. & Western	167	167	167	167	168	170	25
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23¾	23⅜	23¾	2,925
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6	6	6	6	6	7	25
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	66	..	100
General Electric	37⅜	37¾	37⅜	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	335
Great Northern pf.	124	124	124	124	124	128	20
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	½	½	½	½	½	½	100
Illinois Steel Company	80	80½	80	80½	80¼	81	200
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	20½	100
Iowa Central pf.	36	36	35½	35½	35	36	380
Lake Shore	149⅞	149⅞	149¾	149⅞	150	151	2
Louisville & Nashville	61½	61½	61	61½	61½	61⅝	4,520
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	27¾	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	27½	28	300
Manhattan Consolidated	110⅝	111	110⅝	111	110⅝	111¼	500
Mexican Central	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	200
Minn. & St. Louis	25½	25½	25½	25½	25¼	25¾	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	60	60¼	200
Minnesota Iron	69⅜	70¼	69⅜	70¼	70⅛	70½	1,150
Missouri Pacific	36½	36⅝	35⅞	36½	36¼	36⅝	6,340
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17	17½	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	36¼	36¼	33¼	36¼	36⅜	36⅝	200
Morris & Essex	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾	168	170	16
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	80	80	80	80	70	90	100
New-York Central	101⅛	101⅛	101	101¼	101⅛	101⅝	121
New-York & New-Haven	185½	185½	185½	185½	185	186	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	20	30	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st in. pd.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞	120
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35½	35¾	145
North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	130
Northern Pacific pf.	19	19	19	19	18¾	19	3
Ontario & Western	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	15
Oregon Railway & Nav.	26	26	26	26	23	28	155
Pacific Mail	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝	30⅞	300
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¼	5½	120
Philadelphia & Reading	21	21¼	20⅞	21	20⅝	21⅜	4,200
Pitts., C. & St. Louis	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	20	18⅝	200
Pitts., C. & St. Louis pf.	58	58	58	58	58	59½	200
Pullman Palace Car Co.	172	172	172	172	171	172	204
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	16¾	17	16¾	17	17	17½	200
St. Paul & Duluth	31	31	31	31	..	32	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	121	123	100
Southern Pacific	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24¼	24¼	24½	430
Southern Railway	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12¼	12½	560
Southern Railway pf.	38	38	37¾	38	37½	38¼	805
Tennessee Coal & Iron	43	43¾	42¾	42⅞	42¾	43	705
Texas Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¾	527
Union Pacific	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	15	15	15¼	1,000
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	7	7	7	7	6⅝	7	15
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½	8¼	8½	400
U. S. Cordage pf.	16½	16¾	16¼	16¼	16	16¾	390
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	32	33	55
United States Express	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½	46	50	5
United States Rubber	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	387
*United States Leather	14¼	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	3,135
*United States Leather pf.	81⅜	82	81	81	81	81⅜	4,400
Wabash	9	9	9	9	8⅞	9¼	200
Wabash pf.	22¼	22¼	21½	22	22	22⅜	4,075
Wells-Fargo Express	100	103	100	103	100	106	20
Western Union Telegraph	92⅜	92¼	92¼	92⅜	92¼	92⅞	680
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15½	15⅝	15	15⅝	15	15½	2,400
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	47⅜	48¼	20
Total sales							136,543

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	63¼	63½	63	63	63	63½	106,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Lacrosse	.09	.09	.09	.09	..	..	2,000

Bonds.

Alby & Susq Cons 6s 10,000.....118
American Express Co 100.....115½
American Tobacco Co 60,000.....97
200.....96¾
920.....97
300.....97⅛
200.....97
100.....96¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s When Issued 12,000.....75
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 9,000.....53
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 6s, When issued 5,000.....82½
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued 4,000.....55½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 4-8s, Class A. 2,000.....30
Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid 5,000.....32½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 10,000.....84
3,000.....115
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 1,000.....103
10,000.....103½
Bur, Cd R & N 1st 1,000.....115
Cent of N J G M 7s 15,000.....110½
Registered 3,000.....118
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 10,000.....112½
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 20,000.....96¾
20,000.....96⅞
Chic, Ind & Q Deb 5s 1,000.....105
5,000.....104
Chic, Burl & Quincy Denver Div 4s 5,000@20f.....95
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 13,000.....104
Chicago & Erie 1st 3,000.....112⅝
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000.....111
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000.....104⅞
3,000.....105
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 12,000.....96½
C, St P, M & O Cons 1,000.....129
2,000@20f.....128½
C, C, C & Ind 1st 1,000.....112½
Col, H V & T G M 4s 2,000.....94
Col & Ninth Av 1st 5,000.....111
12,000.....111¼
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 12,000.....101
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 3,000.....103
Denv & Rio G'de 4s 5,000.....91⅞
10,000.....91½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 5,000.....110⅝
1,000.....110½
1,000.....110
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000.....108¼
Erie 1st Mortgage 7,000.....108
Evansville & T H 1st 4,000.....111¾
Ft W'th & D C 1st 5,000.....83
5,000.....83½
6,000.....84
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s 1,000.....115
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 10,000.....102½
Ill Central, Western Line 1st 4s 20,000.....103
Ill Steel Co Deb 5s 50,000.....95
5,000.....97
Intern'l & Gt N 1st 10,000.....122
Int & Gt N 3d Mtge 4,000.....55
1,000.....30
Iowa Central 1st 5s 5,000.....75
Kanawha & Mich 4s 7,000.....80
Kans Pac 1st Con Trust Co Certfs 20,000.....86
10,000.....84
Keokuk & D M 1st 1,000.....103
Knoxv & Ohio 1st 1,000.....115
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000.....97¼
2,000.....97½
2,000.....97¼
Erie & W'n 1st 5s 1,000.....118
L S & M So 1st Coup 1,000.....117
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 11,000.....103¾
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 3,000.....110¾
Louisv & Nashv 5s 3,000.....103
Lo, N A & Chic Cons 5,000.....103½
Manhattan Ry Con 4s 3,000.....98
Mexican Int 1st 4s 7,000.....74
5,000.....73⅜
Mil & N'n 1st, 1910 Main Line 1,000.....118¾
25,000@15f.....119
Mil & St Paul 1st Wis & Minn Div 1,000.....112½
Mil & St P 1st 8s 6,000.....103¾
Minn & St L Con 5s 3,000.....103
3,000.....103½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 15,000.....88⅝
2,000.....88¼
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 2,000.....66
5,000.....66¼
9,000.....66
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 4,000.....102¾
Morris & Essex 1st 3,000.....144
Morris & E Con Gtd 1,000.....141
Nat St'ch M Co 1st 5,000.....100
N Y Central 1st Reg 10,000.....123¼
N Y Cent'l Deb 5s 5,000@20f.....108¾
N Y, Lack & W'n 1st 10,000.....134½
N Y, L Erie & W'n New 2d Consol 16,000.....79⅝
10,000@20f.....79½
5,000.....79
5,000.....79¾
D M & Co Certfs 24,000@15f.....79¼
N Y, N H & H 4s Conv Deb Certfs 5,000.....102½
5,000.....137⅝
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 2,000.....92¼
North'n Illinois 1st 5,000.....97
North Pac 3d Coup 1,000.....72⅛
North Pac Cons 5s 1,000.....38⅞
5,000.....39
Nor Pac Col Tr 4s 10,000.....84
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s 10,000.....92⅜
6,000.....93
Ohio Southern 1st 4,000.....77
Oregon Impvmt 1st 2,000.....96½
3,000.....96⅞
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 5,000.....38½
Oreg Short Line 6s 4,000.....105
Trust Co Certfs 10,000.....103½
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st 3,000.....102¾
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 6,000.....39¾
3d Pref Inc 11,000.....18
Lo, N A & Chic Cons 5,000.....103½
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s 15,000.....88⅝
Trust Co Certfs 17,000.....70⅜
5,000.....70½
2,000.....70¼
Pt Huron & Atlantic Telegraph 1,000.....93
Pitts, Ft W & C 1st 1,000.....140
Rich & Danville 6s 15,000.....122
Rio Grande W'n 1st 9,000.....77¾
3,000.....77¾
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs 8,000.....64
St L Southw'n 1st 5,000.....81
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s 1,000.....98¾
1,000@20f.....93¼
San A & Ar Pass 4s 3,000.....62
St L & Iron Mt 5s 1,000.....84⅜
2,000.....85
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs 43,000.....63
32,000.....63¼
15,000.....63⅜
3,000.....63½
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000.....94
Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000.....96⅝
Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s Tenn Div 6s 1,000.....95
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 8,000.....91½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000.....27
45,000.....26½
5,000.....26⅞
3,000.....27
2,000.....26⅜
Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Receipts 3,000.....77
1,000.....77½
6,000.....78
1,000.....78¼
2,000.....79
Union Elev 1st 6s 5,000.....107⅜
Union Pac 6s, 1896 4,000.....108¼
Union Pac 1st, 1898 4,000.....108¾
11,000.....110
3,000.....109⅞
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 23,000.....42
1,000.....41⅞
11,000.....41½
4,000.....41½
5,000.....41½
4,000.....41¾
10,000.....41½
5,000.....42
20,000.....41½
2,000.....41½
7,000.....42
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 10,000.....47½
Wabash R R 1st 1,000.....109
2,000.....108¾
10,000s3.....109
9,000.....109
Wabash 2d 10,000.....78½
West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000c.....106
Registered 1,000.....106½
5,000.....105¼
W'n U Col Trust 5s 6,000.....110
Wilkes & East 1st 10,000.....93
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000.....50
Total sales.....$1,349,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	151	155
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
Alton & Terre Haute	60	65½
American Coal	100	120
American Coal Oil pf.	71⅞	74
American District Telegraph	35	40
American T. & C.	94	..
Baltimore & Ohio	60	62
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & Southern Illinois pf.	132½	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	..	23
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	55	..
Cedar F. & M.	9	9
Central Pacific	18¼	19
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	173	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	49	50
Chicago & Northwest pf.	147	150
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	126	127
Chicago & Pittsburg	165	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	5½	6
Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	..	75
Col. & H. Coal	2½	4
Col., H. V. & Tol.	23	24
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32½	34½
Denver & Rio Grande	16	16½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	52¼	52¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	46	55
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	14
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	98¾	101
Ed. El. Ill. of Brooklyn	107¾	110
Evansville & Terre Haute	25	30
Flint & P. M.	..	17¾
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	48
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	..	½
Homestake	30	..
Illinois Central	100	101
Iowa Central	10⅜	11
Kanawha & Michigan	7½	9
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17½	..
Laclede Gas	28½	28½
Laclede Gas pf.	85	87
Lake Erie & Western	23½	24½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	77	78
Long Island	85	87
Long Island Traction, all in. pd.	19¾	20
L., N. A. & C.	9½	9¾
L., St. L. & T.	⅛	4
Mah. Coal R.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	5	6½
Maryland Coal pf.	50	65
Mex. National certfs.	1¾	2¼
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	86½	87½
Mobile & Ohio	23	24
National Lead	34	34½
National Lead pf.	91	92
National Linseed Oil	23½	25
National Starch	8	9
National Starch 1st pf.	54	60
National Starch 2d pf.	25	35
New Cent. C.	6	9
New-Jersey Central	112	114
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	51	55
N. Y., C. & St. L.	15	16
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 1st in. pd.	24½	..
New-York, Sus. & Western	12½	13
Norfolk Southern	70	80
Norfolk & Western	3½	3⅞
Norfolk & Western pf.	14	14½
Northern Pacific	4⅜	5
Northwestern Tel.	109½	..
Ohio Southern	7	15
Ontario Mining	9½	10
Oregon Improvement	6½	10
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	..	11
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	8	10
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash.	47¾	..
Pittsburg & Western pf.	..	32
P., F. W. & C.	165	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	3	3½
Quicksilver pf.	16½	18½
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande Western	17	19
Rio Grande Western pf.	41	43
St. Louis Southwestern	117	..
St. J. & G. I.	1	8
St. Paul & Omaha	42⅞	43½
St. Paul, M. & M.	114	117
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
T. P. Land Tr.	9	11
Toledo & Ohio Central	36	40
Toledo & O. C. pf.	77	78½
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1½	1⅞
Tol., Peo. & W.	10	15
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	10	..
*Tol. St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	..
United States Rubber pf.	94	94½
Utica & B. River	150	..
Virginia Midland	23	..
*Western Union Beef	9	9¾

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	109⅝	109⅝	108½	108⅞	7,920
Am. Tobacco	97⅛	97⅝	96¾	97	820
Ark. C. Imp.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	50
A., T. & S. F.	21	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	1,440
Chi. Gas	67⅛	68⅝	67⅝	68⅝	8,850
C., R. I. & P.	76½	76⅝	76½	76½	870
C., B. & Q.	85⅝	85⅝	84⅝	85¼	7,410
C., M. & St. P.	76⅛	76¼	75⅝	76⅛	6,180
C. & N. W.	105	105	105	105	30
Dist. & C. F.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	410
L. & N.	61¼	61⅝	61	61⅛	1,070
Manhattan	111	111	111	111	70
Mo. Pacific	36½	36½	36¼	36⅜	130
P. & R.	21	21¼	20⅝	21	2,820
Pacific Mail	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	20
South. Ry.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	10
Southern pf.	38	38	38	38	10
Tenn. C. & I.	43¼	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	380
U. S. Leather.	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	14¼	60
U. S. L. pf.	81	81¾	81	81¾	20
Wabash pf.	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	10
West. Union.	92½	92½	92⅜	92⅜	70
Total sales					38,610

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼	$5,000
Erie 2d con.	79	79	79	79	10,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	12,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	18¼	18½	18¼	18¾	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st.	91½	91½	91½	91½	5,000
Total sales					

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tex. Pac. 2d	27	27	27	27	$12,000
Tol. St. L. & K. C. 1st	77	77	77	77	9,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st	41¾	42	41¾	42	10,000
Wabash 2d	78	78	78	78	4,000
Total sales					$77,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.11	.11	.11	.11	200
C. C. & Va.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	150
Iron Silver	.25	.30	.25	.30	1,100
Leadville	.18	.13	.13	.13	2,000
Little Chief	.18	.15	.13	.15	2,300
Sierra Nevada	.90	.93	.90	.93	800
Total sales					6,550

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	59⅜	61½	59⅜	61⅛	1,198,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	95
American Bank Note	39	42
American Exchange Nat. Bank	161½	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	60	65
American Surety Company	215	223
American Typefounders'	3¾	4¾
American Typefounders' pf.	29	32
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106¾	107¾
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	218½	..
Barney & Smith Car	20	23¾
Barney & Smith pf. stock	80	82
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	101½	103
Beckton Construction pf.	85	95
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	125	..
†Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	205	205
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. — 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank — Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. — 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000. — 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank — Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co. — Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co. — CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO., Bankers.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

The Receivers of the property, &c., of E. S. Jaffray & Co., pursuant to the order of Wm. W. Ladd, Referee, appointed by the judgment dissolving said firm, have this day declared a SECOND DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER-CENTUM out of the money in their hands upon all claims which have been duly proved and admitted as debts and liabilities of the said firm, which dividend will be payable on and after October 17th, 1895, at the office of the Receivers, 350 Broadway, New-York City. THIS DIVIDEND BEING IN ADDITION TO THE FIRST DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. PAID IN JUNE LAST.

Dated NEW-YORK, October 11th, 1895.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY, AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD, } Recrs. JAMES G. CANNON,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO, NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16th,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of executors.)

15 shs. New-York Rubber Co.
50 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
25 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$80,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit Co. 6 p. c. Income Bds.
2,000 shs. Messenbria Mineral & Timber Co.
$8,000 New Jersey Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
2 shs. Trow Directory Printing & P'k Binding Co. 2d.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. N. Y. Heat, Light & Power Co.
13 shs. Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. P. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.

New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

Dividends.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

October 12, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., October 22, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY. DIVIDEND NO. 70.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable Nov. 1, 1895, at the office of the Corbin Banking Co., New-York City. Transfer books close Oct. 15 and reopen Nov. 2, 1895. GEO. S. EDGELL, Treasurer.

New-York, Oct. 11, 1895.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.

New-York, September 25th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 7th prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 813 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per cent., (one dollar per share,) payable on Oct. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, 143 Liberty St., New-York, Oct. 7, 1895.

A dividend of ONE AND A QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Monday, Oct. 14, till Friday, Nov. 1.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE, WHOSE names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.

FIRST—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is A. OLIVOTTI & COMPANY.

SECOND—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of, and dealing in, furniture, bric-a-brac, and other articles.

THIRD—The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are MARSHALL CUTLER, ALESSANDRO OLIVOTTI, and A. AUGUSTUS HEALY.

The said Marshall Cutler is a general partner, and his residence is Florence, Italy.

The said Alessandro Olivotti is also a general partner, and his residence is Florence, Italy.

And the said A. Augustus Healy is a special partner, and his residence is Brooklyn, New-York.

FOURTH—The amount of capital which the said A. Augustus Healy has contributed to the common stock is Forty Thousand Dollars ($40,000.)

FIFTH—The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the tenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and the period at which it is to terminate is the tenth day of October, which will be in the year one thousand nine hundred.

Witness our hands and seals this 23th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

MARSHALL CUTLER. [L. S.]
ALESSANDRO OLIVOTTI. [L. S.]
A. AUGUSTUS HEALY. [L. S.]

In presence of WILLIAM HARRISON, as to Alessandro Olivotti, and A. Augustus Healy, and as to Marshall Cutler.

NORMAL COLLEGE ALUMNAE MEET

First Tea of the Season—The Association's Educational Work on the East Side of the City.

The first monthly "at home" of the Alumnae Association of the Normal College for this season was held yesterday afternoon in the library of the college building.

The attendance was large, and the members were received by the officers of the association, who are: President—Mrs. J. I. Northrop; Vice President—Mrs. F. G. Bryson; Secretary—Miss Mabel Wetherbee; Treasurer—Mrs. Charles S. Douglass.

Miss Jessie Winterten presided over the tea table, and was assisted by Miss Anna McDonough.

Among those present were Miss Jennie Hunter, Miss Anna Hunter, Miss Jennie B. Merrill, Miss Emma Requa, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Caroline Peters, Miss Grace Beach, Miss Christina Metzgar, Miss Katheryn Price, Miss Alice Isaacs, Mrs. Arthur Lee, Prof. Eliza Woods, Miss Lotta Leale, Miss Ella Keith, Miss Edith Rice, Miss Randolph, Mrs. Kasson C. Gibson, Miss Elsie Earle, and Miss Bessie Mead.

The association will continue its work at the Alumnae House Settlement, 446 East Seventy-second Street, where it has two resident workers—Miss Mary A. Wells and Miss May Palmer. A flourishing kindergarten is held there each morning, and sewing and cooking classes are held in the afternoon. It is hoped that this year the association will be enabled to enlarge the work in the evening class in calisthenics. For boys and girls over ten years of age, Friday evening is reserved, and then a good time is offered to them.

The small library in the house is open Thursday afternoons and Friday evenings. The work is supported entirely by voluntary contributions from the members of the association and its friends.

The Alumnae Shakespeare and Literature Class will begin its seventh term this year. The lectures for the Winter will be upon Spain and Spanish literature. The course will be under the direction of Mrs. Mary J. Serrano.

Burned Herself to Death.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Mrs. Harriet A. Ryan died early this morning at her farm residence near Saratoga. While laboring under temporary insanity, superinduced by a protracted illness, she deliberately ignited her night clothing, and was fatally burned before aid could reach her. She was a widow, sixty-five years old.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Unsettled and Irregular Markets with Trading Active.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Firmer Cotton Unsettled — Coffee Dull.

The day's trading in grain was to a larger aggregate, while local scalpers were doing the bulk of the speculation. Prices were advancing and declining rapidly, with the fluctuations at the West, and the close showed a net gain of 1@1⅛c. Provisions were firmer, but only moderately active. Cotton was very unsettled, and had a fairly active scalping trade, with recent longs unloading freely. Coffee was dull and a shade lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	68 @	--
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25 @	3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	9⅛@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.75 @	10.00
Lard, Western steam	.. @	6.10
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½ @	23
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	5 1-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16⅛@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	8¾@	10
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@..
Copper, lake	12.00	@12.25
Lead	3.40	@ 3.42½

WHEAT—Contracts were very unsettled and nervous, with changes rapid, and prices fluctuating ½@1c at a time, influenced by the West, and on the Government report. The opening was at ⅛c decline, but free buying orders and liberal covering by shorts sent prices up rapidly, only to react on realizing. Near the close prices again advanced sharply on reports of heavy buying for Wall Street account and bullish crop news from Kansas, closing firm at 1@1⅜c advance. Spot was held higher and checked demand. Sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2 red at 70⅝c, free on board, afloat, and 32,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 5⅛c over December, free on board, afloat. Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, December price for canal, 70 2c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern at ⅛c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 3c over December; No. 1 Northern (Duluth inspection) at ½c over December....Clearances hence, 120,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 219,655 bushels; receipts, 29,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 74,606 bushels; in the interior, 1,261,354 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet, but gained ¼@⅜c through the strength at the West, with a firm close....Spot was a shade higher and in light demand. Sales, 53,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 38¼c, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels do at 2⅜c over October, free on board, afloat; 32,000 bushels No. 2 white at 38½c, and 2¼c over October, free on board, afloat, and 5,000 bushels yellow at 39c, delivered....Receipts, 178,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 215,657 bushels; in the interior, 336,700 bushels....Clearances hence, 43,113 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 243,356 bushels.

OATS—Contracts ruled very steady and had an increased business, with the close unchanged to ⅛c lower....Spot were less active and firmer....The sales reported in our issue of Oct. 3 of 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 23¾c should have read at 24¾c, delivered....Sales, 60,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25c; No. 3 white at 23½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾c for 11,000 bushels and 20,000 bushels for export, on private terms; No. 3, 23¾c for 1,000 bushels; rejected white, 23c; No. 2 Chicago, 24⅜c; track white, 24@26c; track white, 23@30c for 28,000 bushels....Receipts, 112,800 bushels; exports, 1,125 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October		@	66⅞
December	7,230,000	65⅝@65¾	67⅝
May	1,350,000	69½@71⅝	71
Total	8,580,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	240,000	36 @36¼	38½
November	160,000	35¼@36	36
December	80,000	34½@34¾	35
May	270,000	35 @35⅜	35
Total	750,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	100,000	23½@23¾	23⅝
November	150,000	23½@23⅝	23½
December	50,000	23⅝@23⅞	23⅝
May	5,000	25½@..	25½
Total	305,000		

FLOUR—Winter grades were rather scarce and generally held at an advance of 5@10c per bbl, while Spring were unchanged. Sales 23,400 bbls, including of City Mills, 3,800 bbls patents; 2,550 bbls clear, and 4,200 bbls extra, at quotations; 4,600 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@$3.50, 350 bbls No. 1 at $3@$3.10, 300 sacks No. 2 at $2.70, 300 bbls Kansas clear at $3, in sacks; 2,300 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.20, and 6,300 bbls Spring patents at $3.35@$3.80....Arrivals, 11,975 bbls and 19,380 sacks; exports, 6,043 bbls and 1,135 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 66,514 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@..
Supers	2.50@ 2.60
No. 2	2.65@ 2.80
No. 1	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.30@ 3.45
White wheat straights	3.35@ 3.60
Patents	3.50@ 3.60
Special brands	3.65@ 3.75
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	3.85@ 4.00
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@..	$2.00@2.10
Supers	2.10@2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	.. @ 2.50
No. 1	2.60@ 2.75	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.75@ 2.85	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Steady and in light request; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.40@$2.90.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Less active and steady at $1.60 per 100 lb....Buckwheat quoted at 45c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Steady but quiet. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 40@50c; Western at 45@55c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 56@63c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Demand fairly active on jobbing account at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.20@$3.70; ground, $2.90@$3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@..

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—More active and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40 @$2.60; white, do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—More active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 67½@72c; middlings, 77½@85c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 77½@80c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; jobbers, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The mills are vidently looking upon the position from one standpoint, that is, the seed supply, with the attitude of planters owning it, at less those which have been meeting the higher rates for seed and in consequence demanding extreme prices for the oil. So far as concerns a 20c price asked for crude in bulk, there is no consuming interest East or West that could afford to meet it with the low prices of other food products. It is doubtful, as well, if any other source of consumption is able to absorb it. If some such view is to be considered, there might be momentary spasms of strength to its position on special needs, but there is more old oil than can be handled with the current business from the compound lard, soap, and export interests, and the scarcity or late season for the former loses most of its significance. Not all of the mills want 20c, but those that offer at 18c are nearly without business, or only making a few transactions with Mexico. Crude, in barrels, here, is quoted at 23¼@24c, nominal, with scarcity, and 100 bbls new sold on private terms. Prime yellow quoted at 27¼@28c, and good grade yellow at 27c. PALM OIL was at firm prices; Lagos at 5⅛@5¼c; prime red at 4⅝@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair demand; American at 44c, boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in good jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was strong; 52c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—The oil market closed at $1.28, the only quotation here and at Oil City to-day. Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were on the whole slightly firmer in prices yesterday; activity in buying, however, was directed more to meats and by the Southern and Southwestern markets from packing points West, while speculation was even quieter than noted latterly. The improved tone was more in sympathy with grain. The receipts of hogs were large, but they had been discounted. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 14,000 head.

LARD—The West was 2½ points easier early, from which there was an advance of 5 points, closing about as on Thursday, with little vitality to trading, and the firmness more with grain. October there closed at 5.72c bid; January was at 5.52½@5.77½c, closing at 5.75c bid; May at 5.87½@5.90c, closing at 5.90c bid. Here there was a steady and quiet market; sales were 100 tcs cash, at 6.10c, closing at 6.10c; city steam was nearly with sales of 90 tcs at 5.75@5.80c. Options—October closed at 6.07c, nominal; refined was slow; Continent quoted at 6.50c, and South American at 6.85c; compound lard was dull; quoted at 4⅝@5c, as to quality.

PORK—There was an advance of about 5c at the West, closing with a slight reaction, with speculation dull. October closed at $8.30 bid; December was at $8.40@$8.42½, closing at $8.42½ bid; January at $9.37½@9.45, closing at $9.40@$9.42½; May at $9.62½@$9.70, closing at $9.67½ nominal. There was a moderate export trading at steady prices, with sales of 300 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—The dealings in short ribs were slow, but the market was better by 2½@5 points, and closed steady, with, at the West, October closing at $5.02½, while November was at $4.72½@$4.77½, closing at $4.77½ bid; January at $4.75@$4.80, closing at $4.77½@$4.80.

CUTMEATS—For city meats, with the cost of hogs, the outputs are not as large, while prices are held upon a firm basis. Buyers here, however, are scarce for other than small lots, whatever liberal trading is taking place at the West. Sales here of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 6½c; city-pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 7c; 10-lb average, 7½c; pickled hams at 9@9½c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¾@7¼c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12-lb and 7⅝c for 14 lb, 7c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Exporters are doing little, and distributions otherwise are moderate, but prices are quite steady on most grades. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades and $15.50@$16 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—The smokers are doing little, as their distributions are falling off; therefore prices are easy. Quoted at $14, at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were at easier prices on fair supplies. Receipts at the West, 62,842 head; same time last year, 46,167 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; active; generally 5c lower; $3.45@$4.20; left over, 12,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 13,000 head; steady; $3.60@$4.15. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; active; $4.10@$4.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; $3.80@$4.10. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; weak; 5c lower; $3.70@$3.90. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,276 head; steady; $3.40@$4.25. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.30@$4.50. Cleveland, light average and Yorkers, $4.30@$4.40. Quotations here were 5¼c for heavy, 5⅝c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb, 6¼c for 120 lb, and 6⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was firm at 4⅝c for city, with the make of the week well taken up, and thus price further bid. Sales were 300 hhds city at 4⅜c. For country, a moderate inquiry at steady figures. Sales were 60,000 lb country at 4¾c for prime. The English auction sale was at 6d advance on beef, with mutton grade unchanged. It would cost 5¾c to lay Australian down here.

STEARINE—For oleostearine both buyers and sellers maintain the recent position of indifference, the former, as well supplied against any immediate need, while the makers keep their pegged price at least ¼c over any possible basis for business, and viewing steady accumulations rolling up in warehouses. Sales in a moderate way would be possible at 6c, but the large buyers West would not meet that price, as Chicago offers to sell at 6¼c, while several car lots were offered from Kansas City to St. Louis at 6¼c, laid down, and had only 6c bid. For lard stearine a quiet market at 7c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were generally slow, with prices at the close 5@15c lower, and free offerings for both local and foreign account. Havre was unchanged, and Hamburg dull and unchanged to ⅛ pfennig up....Spot Rio was dull, but steady, at 15½c for No. 7 and 15@15¼c for No. 8. Sales, 1,500 bags Maracaibo and 1,000 bags Bucaramanga, on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 14.85c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—October, 250 bags at 15.40c; November, 500 bags at 15.35c, 600 bags at 15.25c, 750 bags at 15.20c; December, 1,000 bags at 15.15c, 1,000 bags at 15.10c; March, 250 bags at 14.85c, 1,250 bags at 14.80c; May, 250 bags at 14.35c, 1,000 bags at 14.30c; total, 6,750 bags. Exchange—40 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for March. Total for day, 8,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Total Sales.	Same Time LastYear.
January		10.90@10.95
February	14.80@14.90	10.80@10.90
March	14.70@14.75	10.80@10.85
April	14.50@14.60	10.75@10.85
May	14.25@14.35	10.75@10.80
October	15.30@15.40	12.45@12.55
November	15.20@15.25	11.90@11.95
December	15.05@15.10	11.40@11.45

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	229,961
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,580
Total stock in New-York to-day	220,381
Total stock in Baltimore	44,493
Deliveries yesterday	1,381—43,112
Total stock in New-Orleans	47,303
Deliveries yesterday	977—46,326
	80,438
Total stock in United States	309,819
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 10	144,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 10	4,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Oct. 10	110,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 2	16,000
	274,000
Total	583,819
Same time 1894	452,736

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....16¼@..

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7	No. 8...1.00 below No. 7
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7	No. 9...1.60 below No. 7
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7	No. 10...1.00 below No. 7
No. 5...1.50 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1...Nom. above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2...Nom. above No. 7	No. 8...1.00 below No. 7
No. 3...2.75 above No. 7	No. 9...1.75 below No. 7
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7	No. 10...2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5...1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Mahog	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, intr	27½@27¾	Caracas	18 @18½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Palo	21½@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@18¾
Trujillo	17 @18	Bucara'ga	18 @20½
Bocono	17½@18	Do, washed	20 @21½
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta ord'y	17¾@18	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'r to g'd	18½@18¾	Do, white	18½@19½
Do, p'r to c'e	19 @19¼	Oaxaca	19 @21
Central America—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Jamaica	18¾@20
Do, washed	19 @20	Mocha	25 @25½

COTTON.

Contracts recovered somewhat from the sharp break of the day before, on the early dealings, when the advance was 7 points. By noon 10 points gain had been made. New-Orleans then was up 10 points. Liverpool on its early market had not gone off more than 2@3 points, while its close was at ½@1 point advance. This was somewhat encouraging to the early strength here. At the same time it was noted that many who latterly had been operating on the long side were selling as the opportunity offered, and especially when a slight profit was possible, while many had lost that advantage. The pressure that way proved before the close most too strong, and there was a break in the prices at length of fully 13 points. The close showed a little rally, and prices 2@3 points above the latest of the day before....Spot was 1-16c lower and quiet. Sales, 214 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	9⅜
Middling uplands	9¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	13-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅜c on
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	8.80@8.82	8.90	8.81	1,000
November	8.81@8.82	8.90	8.78	10,100
December	8.90@8.91	8.99	8.86	17,100
January	8.98@8.99	9.08	8.98	147,100
February	9.03@9.04	9.13	9.01	7,200
March	9.09@9.10	9.18	9.05	74,300
April	9.14@9.15	9.22	9.14	2,300
May	9.19@9.20	9.27	9.19	7,300
June	9.24@9.26	9.31	9.29	300
Total				266,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

	S.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	6503	8678	8251	8324	59333	70622
N. Orleans	20894	15194	15194	13900	90404	101547
Mobile	857	2141	1594	984	10903	11195
Savannah	12086	9806	7352	7090	46387	48056
Charleston	1734	5142	3068	4050	21313	18025
Wilmington	2826	1619	1168	2106	12446	13788
Norfolk	3614	1013	1509	1639	13141	17229
Baltimore	...	12	...	351	363	2881
New-York	150	984	400	...	1484	1586
Boston	577	200	125	287	1346	56
Philadelphia	484	228	150	110	1283	2086
West Point	2229	616	750	1610	8097	5915
Newp't News	...	...	...	...	247	8100
Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	474
Velasco, Tex.	...	...	...	...	...	200
Total	51905	44883	35221	40457	269947	...
This day last week	34873	29462	24816	40810	...	...
This day last year	57252	45299	38919	47917	...	310780

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

This Week.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	4,420	4,555	5,847
Dallas	1,729	1,759	1,456
Shreveport	5,882	2,625	7,054
Little Rock	4,962	2,967	4,728
Helena	1,989	880	6,150
Vicksburg	2,929	1,592	5,289
Columbus, Miss.	1,784	1,774	1,584
Natchez	3,313	1,490	4,822
Memphis	23,595	4,856	35,233
Nashville	1,041	175	812
Selma	3,910	2,371	5,057
Montgomery	11,271	7,957	11,472
Eufaula	1,508	702	2,354
Columbus, Ga.	4,755	2,893	5,387
Macon	5,659	4,651	3,215
Albany	2,515	1,823	4,370
Atlanta	7,838	6,181	7,949
Rome	3,011	1,056	a2,322
Augusta	12,258	11,586	b18,743
Columbia	1,818	1,818	...
Newberry	1,000	800	639
Charlotte	2,000	2,000	...
Raleigh	1,417	1,421	1,749
St. Louis	3,120	16,960	9,346
Houston	75,491	70,491	38,088
Meridian	2,034	850	3,332
Cincinnati	2,730	2,064	5,539
Yazoo City	3,025	2,000	4,295
Total	200,624	161,395	193,891

This Week Last Year.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	8,740	7,981	18,482
Dallas	6,035	4,590	3,893
Shreveport	9,183	6,942	8,102
Little Rock	3,855	3,161	a2,586
Helena	2,179	1,852	2,578
Vicksburg	2,675	1,225	4,452
Columbus, Miss.	1,351	1,110	1,075
Natchez	3,468	2,465	4,295
Memphis	20,907	13,189	27,496
Nashville	382	...	847
Selma	5,879	5,475	5,399
Montgomery	10,283	9,637	11,350
Eufaula	1,107	1,183	1,235
Columbus, Ga.	4,394	3,705	5,341
Macon	4,988	3,530	4,731
Albany	2,617	2,411	2,824
Atlanta	9,734	6,941	7,289
Rome	4,028	3,550	a1,779
Augusta	9,311	9,145	b8,989
Columbia	1,462	1,462	...
Newberry	600	600	...
Charlotte	1,027	927	300
Raleigh	1,318	1,545	920
St. Louis	4,470	26,507	12,138
Houston	92,162	84,121	48,148
Meridian	2,117	1,997	2,028
Cincinnati	6,497	5,833	6,849
Yazoo City	2,487	1,547	2,987
Total	223,606	212,099	186,606

a Corrected. b Actual.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11, 1895.

	1895.	1894.
Sales of the week	56,000	78,000
Sales American	50,000	70,000
Sales for export	3,000	3,000
Sales for speculation	4,000	1,000
Actual export	4,000	9,000
Forwarded	67,000	75,000
Total stock	938,000	742,000
Of which American	832,000	596,000
Total imports for week	23,000	28,000
Of which American	19,000	26,000

2 corn, 28½@29¼c; No. 2 oats, 17⅜@18c; No. 2 rye, 39c; No. 2 barley, 42c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 97@97½c; prime timothy seed, $5.75, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $8.37½@$8.50; lard, per 100 lb, $5.72½@$5.75; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.75@$5.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$6; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.56; granulated, $4.87; standard "A," $4.74; linseed oil, raw, 40c; boiled, 42c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	12,515	10,472
Wheat, bushels	228,032	24,000
Corn, bushels	246,638	290,394
Oats, bushels	648,370	493,000
Rye, bushels	3,364	2,975
Barley, bushels	92,203	32,140

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 22c; firsts, 19@21c; seconds, 14@17c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 16@16½c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Oct. 11.—Spring Wheat—Limits lower for old, higher for new; demand light; sales, 15,000 bushels old No. 2 hard, 67½@67¾c; closing: No. 1 hard, old, spot, 68¼c, do, new, do, 67¼c, do, cost, insurance, and freight, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 65¼c, do, cost, insurance, and freight, 67¼c. No. 2 Northern, spot, 63¾c; do cost, insurance, and freight, 62¾c. Winter wheat strong; sales, 5 cars No. 2 red, old, 8c over Chicago December; closing 69c. Corn firmer; all sold; No. 2 yellow, 37c; No. 3 yellow, 36½c; No. 2 corn, 36c; No. 3, 35½c, all track. Oats stronger; fair demand; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 8 white, 22½@23c; No. 4 white, 20¼c. No. 2 mixed, 22c. No. 3 mixed, 20½c, track. Barley strong; 58,000 bushels good Western sold, 38c; quotations unchanged. Rye dull; No. 1, 46c asked, store. Flour in better demand; firm; unchanged. Millfeed steady; unchanged. Canal freights steady; unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 38,000 bbls; wheat, 219,000 bushels; corn, 72,000 bushels; barley, 45,000 bushels; rye, 15,000 bushels. Shipments, Canal—Wheat, 88,000 bushels; barley, 149,000 bushels. Shipments, Rail—Flour, 48,000 bbls; wheat, 135,000 bushels; corn, 60,000 bushels; oats, 128,000 bushels; barley, 68,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—Wheat made an advance to-day under auspices of undoubted strength, opening prices being the lowest. December closed yesterday at 55c, and opened to-day at 54¾c, but quickly rallied, catching a few early sellers of wheat, whose turn about added to the early firmness. The top of the market was reached about noon, at 56c, and the close was at 55¾c, a net advance of ¾c from yesterday. May opened at 58¾c, the lowest point, and closed at 60⅝c, the high point. There was a very good trade all day, and sentiment at close favors further advance. The cash situation was strong—8c premium over December being bid at one time. Receipts, 676 cars; shipments, 44 cars. On track, No. 1 hard, 57¼c; No. 1 Northern, 56¼c; No. 2 Northern, 54¾c. Oats steady; No. 3 white, 17c; No. 3 quoted at 16¾@17c. Corn—Small demand; No. 3, 36c. Flour quiet and steady at $3.20@$3.50 for patents, $2.15@$2.35 for bakers', production, 43,000 bbls; shipments, 41,100 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market steady; bran, $8.25; sacks, $9.25 @$9.75; shorts, common, bulk, $10.25; middlings, $11.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—Wheat opened weak and 2c lower under larger receipts in the West, and a further decline of 5c followed; December opened at 50⅝c, fell to 50¼c, and closed at 50¾c; cash ranged 1½c below; samples steady and demand good; No. 1 Northern, 59½@60c; No. 3, 56c to 55½c; No. 4, 55c to 48c. Barley steady for cash No. 2, and futures at 40½c for cash and October; samples were in liberal supply. Oats in brisk demand and market firm at yesterday's prices. Rye steady and in fair demand for No. 1 at 40½@41c. Corn easier. No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, 31½@32½c. Flour steady but very dull; Spring wheat patents, in wood, $3.25@$3.35 Millstuffs drooping; sacked bran, 10.25@10.50c. Provisions drooping. Mess pork, $8.30 cash and $9.40 January. Prime steam lard, 5.75c cash and January. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls; wheat, 53,950 bushels; corn, 1,950 bushels; oats, 55,000 bushels; barley, 100,800 bushels; rye, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls; wheat, 29,250 bushels; barley, 4,800 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—Flour—Market fairly active; prices advancing. Winter patent, $3.45@ $3.70; do, fancy, $3.20@$3.35; Spring patent, $3.40 @$3.60; do, fancy, $3@$3.25; rye flour, $2.70@ $2.85. Wheat steady; unchanged. Corn quiet; No. 2 white, 31½c. Oats—Receipts moderate; market quiet; steady; No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 2 mixed, 19½c; No. 3 white, 20¾@22c. Pork active and steady; mess, $9; clear mess, $11; family, $11. Lard steady; fair demand; steam leaf, 6⅝c; kettle, 6¾c; prime steam, 5.70c. Bacon steady; moderate demand. Loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short ribs, sides, 6c; loose short clear sides, 6½c, box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salt meats steady and active; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short ribs, 5¾c; loose short clear sides, 5¾c, box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs—Receipts moderate; market improving; fresh near by, 14c. Whisky quiet, but steady; sales, 535 bbls at $1.22.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 7,925 bbls; shipments, 6,592 bbls. Bran easy; sacked, east side, 54c; this side, 55c. Wheat higher; receipts, 98,242 bushels; shipments, 29,270 bushels; October, 62¾c; December, 63¾c; May, 67¾@67⅞c. Corn higher; receipts, 58,000 bushels; shipments, 39,892 bushels; October, 257⅛c; December, 248c; May, 26c. Oats lower for December; others steady; receipts, 14,000 bushels; shipments, 21,165 bushels; October, 17c; December, 17¼c; May, 20¾c. Eggs steady at 14½c. Pork—Standard mess, $8.50@$8.62½. Lard—Prime steam, $5.65; choice, $5.70. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c; long ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 6¾c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 6c; ribs, 6¾c; clear, 5.40c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool quiet; unchanged. Bagging—Order prices, 1-¾ lb, 4½c; 2-lb, 5c; 2¼-lb, 5⅝c. Iron ties, 80c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead generally firm; soft Missouri and desilverized, 3.12½c. Spelter slow at 3.92½@3.95c.

DULUTH, Oct. 11.—There was a good business in cash wheat here to-day, but speculative trading was rather quiet. The shippers took about 25,000 bushels at 55c under December, and 30,000 bushels were worked for Eastern shipment to-day. December opened ⅜c off, at 56⅜c, advanced to 57c, and ruled fairly steady until 11 o'clock, when it sold up to 57⅝c, with last sale at 57⅜c. May opened late at 61⅜c and sold up to 62c. The close was ⅜c higher than yesterday for cash and December, and ⅝c higher for May. No. 1 hard, cash, 58⅝c; October, 58½c; December, 58⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 56⅝c; October, 56⅜c; December, 57¼c; May, 61⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 55½c; No. 3, 50⅜c; rejected, 45¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 58½c; No. 1 Northern, 57c. Receipts, 401,448 bushels; shipments, 224,639 bushels. Inspected, 323 cars.

PEORIA, Oct. 11.—Corn Receipts, 61,000 bushels; shipments, 26,350 bushels; market easier; No. 2, 28¾c; No. 3, 28½c. Oats—Receipts, 110,000 bushels; shipments, 101,250 bushels; market quiet and easy; No. 2 white, 18¾@18¾c; No. 3 white, 17½@17¾c. Rye—Receipts, 1,200 bushels; shipments, 600 bushels; market dull; No. 2, 39@40c. Whisky firm; finished goods, $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11.

BEEVES—Receipts, 165 cars, or 2,847 head; 29 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, and 36 cars for the market; and, with the 2 cars in yesterday, there were 38 cars on sale. Trading was slow, but prices were not lower, and the feeling at the close was a little stronger than at the opening, owing to Chicago advices, which reported only 3,000 cattle and prices higher; the yards were cleared, only 28 head bought for export, rangers and half-breeds sold at $3.40@$4.65 100 lb; a score at $4.60@$4.65; a few at $4.50@ $5.35; oxen and stags at $2.65@$5.25; bulls at $2.20@$2.25; cows at $1.20@$2.60, and by the head at $8 each. There was a fairly good demand for city-dressed beef at 6½@8c for native; inferior to prime native carcasses; extra do brought 9c; Texas and range beef sold from 6@7c. To-day's cables from London and Liverpool quote American steers dull at 9@11c, estimated dressed weight; American sheep unchanged and also selling at 9@11c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef slow at 8@9½c. Shipments to-day, none; on Saturday the Lucania will take out 1,900 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company; the Manitoba, 200 cattle and 1,740 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 250 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 300 cattle for H. Goldsmith; the Europe, 300 cattle for D. H. Sherman and 29 head for M. Goldsmith; the Hindoo, 436 cattle for Gillespie & Moss; the Francisco, 100 cattle and 750 sheep for M. Goldsmith, and Ingersoll Brothers & Smith will ship 950 sheep; making a total, so far as reported, for the week of 2,355 cattle, 7,440 quarters of beef, and 4,030 sheep, all to Great Britain, with the exception of 500 sheep shipped to Antwerp by A. Co.—9 Virginia steers, 1,408 lb average, at $5.25 100 lb; 40 do, 1,287 lb, at $4.85; 9 do, 1,300 lb, at $4.60; 8 do, 1,250 lb, at $4.60; 21 do, 1,216 lb, at $4.50; 18 do, 1,194 lb, at $4.35; 21 do, 1,167 lb, at $4.20; 15 Ohio do, 1,289 lb, at $4.65; 6 Virginia steers and oxen, 1,453 lb, at $4.50; 21 do, 1,208 lb, at $3.50; 2 oxen, 1,971 lb, at $5.25; 5 do, 1,780 lb, at $4.60; 2 do, 1,490 lb, at $4.10; 2 do, 1,640 lb, at $3.80; 2 do, 1,335 lb, at $2.90; 10 do, 1,298 lb, at $2.65. SHERMAN & CULVER—8 Illinois steers, 1,427 lb, at $5.35; 9 do, 1,244 lb, at $5.05; 18 do, 1,172 lb, at $5.05; 20 do, 1,245 lb, at $4.70; 19 do, 1,210 lb, at $4.80; 3 Virginia do, 1,250 lb, at $4.70; 9 do, 1,222 lb, at $4.43½; 1 do, 1,050 lb, at $4.43½; 17 Ohio do, 1,215 lb, at $4.10; 37 Western rangers, 1,310 lb, at $4.10; 17 do, 1,266 lb, at $4.05; 4 do, 1,158 lb, at $3.40; 2 oxen, 1,588 lb, at $4.30; 2 do, 1,400 lb, at $4.25; 3 do, 1,443 lb, at $4.10; 10 do, 1,264 lb, at $3.15. S. SANDERS—20 Ohio steers, 1,218 lb, at $4; 21 Virginia do, 1,196 lb, at $4.10; 21 do, 1,196 lb, at $3.90; 21 do, 1,193 lb, at $3.75; 34 Western half-breeds, 1,332 lb, at $3.90; 18 do, 1,234 lb, at $3.90; 2 cows, 770 lb, at $1.20. D. —EPHERSON & CO.—10 West Virginia steers, 1,267 lb, at $4.70; 9 do, 1,283 lb, at $4.60; 4 bulls, 1,278 lb, at $2.25; 1 cow, 940 lb, at $2.25. M. GOLDSMITH—42 Illinois steers, 1,146 lb, at $4.65; 51 Western rangers, 1,328 lb, at $4.65. S. W. SHERMAN—19 Illinois steers, 1,195 lb, at $4.62½; 19 do, 1,187 lb, at $4.60. J. H. WILKERSON—19 Kentucky oxen, 1,086 lb, at $3. HUME & MULLEN—2 bulls, 775 lb, at $2.25; 1 do, 700 lb, at $2.20; 9 cows, 847 lb, at $1.90; 10 do, 782 lb, at $1.65; 11 do, 718 lb, at $1.25; 11 do, at $8 head. J. DUCEY—3 cows, 1,110 lb, at $2.65. S. JUDD & CO.—1 bull, 1,230 lb, at $2.20.

MILCH COWS—No fresh receipts, and no trading; nominally steady at $20@$45 head, calves included.

CALVES.—Receipts, 253 head, making the total for six days, 6,429 head, against 3,473 head for the same time last week. Slow for live calves, but not quotably lower; about 115 head unsold, common to choice veals sold at $5@$8 100 lb; grassers at $2.25@$2.60; yearlings at $2@$2.37½, and Western calves at $5@$4.25. Dressed calves rather easier for good stock; little calves steady; city-dressed veals sold at 8@12c; country-dressed at 7½@11c, but mainly at 7½@10½c; little calves at 5@7c; dressed grassers and buttermilks at 4½@6c.—SALES: HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—25 Western calves, 279 lb average, at $4.25 100 lb; 2 yearlings, 485 lb, at $2; 13 do, 426 lb, at $2.25; 9 do, 394 lb, at $2.37½. HUME & MULLEN—1 veal, 150 lb, at $8; 23 do, 146 lb, at $7.75; 9 do, 121 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 146 lb, at $5; 3 grassers, 283 lb, at $2.50; 7 do, 251 lb, at $2.25; 15 Western calves, 386 lb, at $3.75; 10 do, 315 lb, at $3. J. B. NELSON—52 Western calves, 396 lb, at $3.25. D. McPHERSON & CO.—7 veals, 134 lb, at $6.75; 43 grassers, 190 lb, at $2.60; 3 yearlings, 443 lb, at $2. P. S. KASE—2 veals, 105 lb, at $5.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—1 veal, 154 lb, at $8; 1 do, 190 lb, at $6.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 36½ cars or 7,653 head; 8 cars direct to butchers and 28½ cars for the market; and, counting the 15½ cars held over Thursday, there were 47 cars on sale. Sheep sold rather more freely, but there was no improvement in prices; lambs were in slack demand, and a fraction lower, with not many strictly prime lots on sale; fully 14 cars of stock were to sell at the close; poor to good sheep sold at $1.45@$3 100 lb; a few choice do for export at $3.70@$3.80; ordinary to prime lambs at $3.50@$4.60, including 3 cars of Canadian lambs at $4.50@$4.60. Dressed mutton slow at 4@6½c lb, with general sales at 4@6c; dressed lambs lower at 6@8½c.—SALES.—D. HARRINGTON—207 Canadian lambs, 80 lb, at $4.60; 22 Western do, 73 lb, at $4.40; 229 Buffalo sheep, 79 lb, at $2.30. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—200 Northern Canadian lambs, 80 lb, at $4.50; 200 do, 77 lb, at $4.50; 67 State do, 64 lb, at $4; 14 State sheep, 90 lb, at $2.25. HUME & MULLEN—122 Western lambs, 63 lb, at $4; 242 do, 62 lb, at $3.87½; 100 Western sheep, 93 lb, at $2.12½. S. SANDERS—236 Michigan lambs, 65 lb, at $4.10; 197 Pennsylvania do, 66 lb, at $4.20; 39 State do, 58 lb, at $3.50; 71 Ohio sheep, 82 lb, at $2.25; 253 do, 72 lb, at $2; 287 do, 65 lb, at $1.45; 55 State do, 71 lb, at $2.25; 108 do, 69 lb, at $1.75; 29 Pennsylvania do, 83 lb, at $2.50; 55 Kentucky do, 126 lb, at $3.75. NEWTON & CO.—220 Michigan lambs, 71 lb, at $4.35; 232 do, 68 lb, at $4.25; 121 Kentucky do, 66 lb, at $3.80; 228 do, 63 lb, at $3.60; 97 Kentucky sheep, 95 lb, at $2.25; 13 do, 90 lb, at $2. 207 do, 84 lb, at $2. S. JUDD & CO.—114 Ohio lambs, 68 lb, at $4.30; 120 Kentucky do, 62 lb, at $3.80; 199 State do, 63 lb, at $4; 200 Kentucky sheep, 91 lb, at $2.50; 195 do, 88 lb, at $2.50; 187 do, 95 lb, at $2.20; 33 Western do, 82 lb, at $2.75; 17 do, 110 lb, at $2.75; 10 Ohio do, 118 lb, at $3; 15 State do, 97 lb, at $2.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—232 Michigan lambs, 72 lb, at $4.40; 9 State do, 65 lb, at $4.50; 213 Western sheep, 94 lb, at $2.65; 206 do, 91 lb, at $2.50. M. COLLINS—169 State lambs, 68 lb, at $4; 54 sheep and lambs, 65 lb, at $2.50; 217 Western sheep, 97 lb, at $2.50. J. H. WILKERSON—20 Kentucky sheep, 132 lb, at $3.80; 148 do, 99 lb, at $2.70; 139 do, 106 lb, at $2.62½; 199 do, 86 lb, at $1.62½. P. S. KASE—99 Pennsylvania lambs, 70 lb, at $4.25; 15 Virginia sheep, 100 lb, at $2.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 17 cars, or 2,533 head, of which 153 head for sale. Market barely steady at $4.80@$5 for fair heavy to choice light hogs. Country-dressed opened steady, but closed weak; extreme range, 5¼@7¼c lb for heavy to light weight.—SALES.—J. G. CURTIS—49 light State hogs, choice, at $5 100 lb. S. JUDD & CO., late Thursday—85 State hogs, 138 lb, at $4.90. HUME & MULLEN, late Thursday—78 State hogs, 194 lb, at $4.80; 8 rough do, 386 lb at $3.80; 1 stag, 550 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS, late Thursday—10 State hogs, 155 lb, at $5.10.

BUFFALO, Oct. 11.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,256 head; total for week thus far, 13,816 head; for same time last week, 12,244 head; consigned through, 3,232 head; to New-York, 1,960 head; market opened weak; closed about steady. Veal Calves—Good to choice, $4.50@$6.50; extra fancy, $7@$7.50; grassers and heavy-fed, $2.75@$4.50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 9,920 head; total for week thus far, 49,280 head; for same time last week, 50,720 head; consigned through, 3,520 head; to New-York, 2,720 head; on sale, 6,400 head; market opened active at 5c decline; closed easy to lower for all grades except good Yorkers; all sold; good to choice heavy hogs, $4.40@$4.50; mixed packing, $4.45; Yorkers, $4.45; light Yorkers and pigs, $4.35@$4.40; roughs, $3.50@$3.90; stags, $2.50@$3.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 11,700 head; total for week thus far, 69,075 head; for same time last week, 61,125 head; consigned through, 1,600 head; to New-York, 2,250 head; on sale, 9,450 head; market opened dull and weak, closed dull and easy; a number of loads of Westerns and several loads of Canada lambs were held over; choice to prime lambs, $4.10@$4.25; fair to good, $3.25@ $3.90; culls and common, $2@$3; Canada lambs, $3.25@$4.35; mixed sheep, fair to good, $2.85@ $2.65; culls and common, $1.25@$1.75; export sheep, $3.50@$4; a few feeding wethers sold late at $2.75@$3.25.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 11.—Cattle—Receipts light; prices unchanged; 1,400 to 1,600 lb, $5.10@$5.30; good, $5.30@$4.60; fair to good butchers', $3.80@$4; rough fat, $2.50@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts fair; prime medium, $4.40@$4.50; best Yorkers, $4.40@ $4.45; common to fair Yorkers, $4.20@$4.30; heavy grades, $4.40@$4.50; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply light; market slow, extra, $2.80@$3; good, $2.50@$2.60; fair, $1.50@$2; common, 50c@$1; lambs, $2@$4; veal calves, $6.25@$6.75; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,833 head; market strong, with advance of 5@10c; native steers, $3.50@$4.10; native cows, $1.25@ $2.20; Texas steers, $3@$3.45. Hogs—Receipts, 9,360 head; market 5c lower; heavy, $3.80@$4.25; mixed, $3.80@$4.30; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply light; market slow, extra, $2.80@$3; good, $2.50@$2.60; fair, $1.50@$2; common, 50c@$1; lambs, $2@$4; veal calves, $6.25@$6.75; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. JOSEPH, Oct. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,833 head; market strong, with advance of 5@10c; native steers, $3.50@$4.10; native cows, $1.25@ $2.20; Texas steers, $3@$3.45. Hogs—Receipts, 9,360 head; market 5c lower; heavy, $3.80@$4.25; mixed, $3.80@$4.30; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply light; market slow, extra, $2.80@$3; good, $2.50@$2.60; fair, $1.50@$2; common, 50c@$1; lambs, $2@$4; veal calves, $6.25@$6.75; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Offerings of cattle to-day were light. There was a good demand, and prices were unchanged. Hogs were in large supply, and as the demand was not quite so good as on recent days, prices were weak and generally 5c lower. Sheep steady, although the offerings were large; there was a fair demand, and sales were readily made.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500 head; quotations unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 28,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.70@$4.20; common to choice, mixed, $3.65@$4.20; choice, assorted, $4.10@$4.20; light, $3.60@$4.25; pigs, $1.75@$4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.50@$3.50; lambs, $3@$4.50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 75s; prime mess firm at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, dull at 57s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, dull at 50s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 44s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 44s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 35s 6d; long clear middles, about 35 lb, steady at 34s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 31s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 33s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 29s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 37s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 3d. Resin—Common steady at 4s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 1½d; No. 2 red Spring, no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy, inferior steady at 4s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 3s 4½d; October steady at 3s 4d; November steady at 3s 4d; December steady at 3s 4d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 3u@4u. 4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady. American middling, low middling clause, October delivery, 4 47-64@4 48-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 47-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 4 47-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 48-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 49-64@4 50-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 50-64@ 4 51-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 52-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 53-64 @4 54-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 55-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 56-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 57-64@ 4 58-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Oct. 11—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 6d@12s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s 6d@10s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—October, 10s 9d; January-March, 11s 3¾d. Cotton—Linseed, spot delivery, 30s per quarter; September shipment, via Cape, 30s. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 24s per cwt; Ceylon, 23s. Linseed Oil, 20s 1½d per cwt. Sperm oil, 131 10s per ton. Whale oil, £16 10s per ton. Refined petroleum, 5¾d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 9½d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 4½d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 5s per cwt; do, fine, 9s. Tallow—Australian and Singapore white, 44s3. Manila hemp—Good, £20 15s, cost, insurance, and freight. Australian Tallow—Beef, 23s@24s per cwt; mutton, 23s 6d@24s 6d. Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Forequarters, 1s 8 22s 2d per 8 lb by the carcass; hindquarters, 2s 8d@4s.

At the wool auctions to-day 14,564 bales were offered. The attendance and competition were steadily maintained, and recent current rates ruled. Crossbreds were in good supply and were keenly bid for, especially by Yorkshire operators, and scoureds, slipes, and greasy were equally well competed for. Continental purchasers took merinos actively, especially good combing, at full rates. There was a good show of Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools, which were fairly competed for, but there were large withdrawals of extra super snow white, owing to the high limits. Following are the sales of the day in detail, with the prices obtained: New South Wales, 2,300 bales—Scoured, 9d@1s 3½d; do, locks and pieces, 7¾d@1s 2d; greasy, 4¾@9½d; do, locks and pieces, 5@8d. Queensland, 2,500 bales—Scoured, 10¼d@1s 4d; do, locks and pieces, 7¼d@ 1s 1d; greasy, 5d@10½d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@9d. Victoria, 1,100 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 4d; do, locks and pieces, 7¾@11½d; greasy, 5¼@ 10½d. South Australia, 200 bales—Scoured, 6½d @1s 2d; do, locks and pieces, 7½d@1s; greasy, 5d. New-Zealand, 5,800 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 4½d; do, locks and pieces, 6¾d@1s 3½d; greasy, 5¼@ 8½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 2,500 bales—Scoured, 7½d@1s 2½d; greasy, 3¾@6¾d.

HAVANA, Oct. 11.—Sugar—Demand light; holders firm. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 8½ premium; on London, 18⅛ premium.

BREMEN, Oct. 11.—Petroleum, 6 marks 20 pfennigs for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—Cotton steady; good middling, 9 3-16c; middling, 8 15-16c; low middling, 8 9-16c; good ordinary, 8¼c; net receipts, 13,900 bales; gross receipts, 14,149 bales; exports, to the Continent, 30 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 192,294 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 90,404 bales; gross receipts, 94,822 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,124 bales; to France, 5,650 bales; to the Continent, 7,080 bales; coastwise, 7,543 bales; sales, 18,800 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 11.—Cotton firm; middling, 8⅝c; low middling, 8¼c; good ordinary, 8¼c; inferior and gross receipts, 7,324 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,666 bales; to the Continent, 200 bales; sales, 2,002 bales; stock, 106,916 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 58,353 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 22,025 bales; to the Continent, 5,200 bales; coastwise, 9,698 bales; sales, 6,617 bales; spinners, 12 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling, 8⅝c; low middling, 8 8-16c; good ordinary, not quoted; net and gross receipts, 7,006 bales; exports, to the Continent, 8,200 bales; sales, 514 bales; stock, 93,376 bales. Weeklyn—Net and gross receipts, 49,587 bales; exports, to the Continent, 8,200 bales; coastwise, 12,970 bales; sales, 3,667 bales.

Activity in the Wool Market.

Activity continues in the wool market, according to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, which will say of the week's operations in today's issue that sales of the week in the leading wool markets of the country aggregated 8,706,800 pounds domestic and 4,110,800 pounds foreign, a gross total of 12,907,600 pounds, as compared with 8,862,500 pounds domestic and 6,107,200 pounds foreign, a gross total of 14,969,700 pounds last week.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS AT PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The Sale of Several Pieces of Business Property, Including One on Broadway.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold for Albert Wagner, to an investor, at $325,000, the six-story semi-fire-proof stone, iron, and terra cotta business building 134 and 136 Spring Street, and 84 to 88 Wooster Street, forming an L. Each floor contains about 10,000 square feet, and the rent of the building is $25,000. The plot was originally purchased by the Messrs. Hess three years ago for Freedman Brothers, sold for the latter to Jacob Hirsh, and resold to Mr. Wagner, who put up the building. The Messrs. Hess rented most of the building on long leases and have now resold the improved property.

The Messrs. Hess have also resold for E. Bloch to Jacob Hirsh, the Condit property, 37 East Twelfth Street, extending through to 48 and 50 East Thirteenth Street, and containing about 7,500 square feet, at about $177,500. A nine-story fire-proof building will be erected on the plot.

The Albert Roosevelt estate has sold to Henry Sanford the property at 805 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Mr. Maurice Bauer has sold to William S. Munn, at about $165,000, the six-story brick and stone apartment house 338 and 340 West Fifty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.

Mr. J. Clarence Davies has sold for George A. Haggerty, at $30,000, the double-front bounded by One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Jackson and Forest Avenues, 175 feet on the street, 150 feet on Jackson Avenue, and 125 feet on Forest Avenue. Mr. Davies has also sold for E. B. Levy and E. G. Bach, to Mary A. Mulhearn, at $1,800, the lot 25 by 98, on the west side of Sedgwick Avenue, 73 feet north of Perot Street, opposite the property taken for the new Jerome Park Reservoir.

The old five-story building 534 Broadway, with lot 25 by 100, has been sold for $110,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co., sold under foreclosure, at $9,500, to Moore & Sinnott, the leasehold of 39 Third Avenue, east side, 115 feet north of Ninth Street, 23 by 70, with three-story brick building with store. The action was brought by a firm of brewers, the defendant being a saloon keeper on the premises foreclosed. After the sale, a friend of the saloon keeper vehemently denounced the plaintiffs and became so demonstrative that he had to be escorted out of the room.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Tenth Street, south side, 105 feet west of Fifth Avenue, (William's Bridge,) for three two-story and a half frame dwellings, by Annie Froman of William's Bridge; cost, $7,500.

Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, northwest corner, one-story frame office, by Thomas McLaughlin of 3,108 Third Avenue; cost, $200.

First Street and Fifth Avenue, northwest corner, (William's Bridge,) two-story and attic frame dwelling, by William Sickenfelder of William's Bridge; cost, $1,800.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 65 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for a two-story brick warehouse, by William Hustace of 413 Madison Avenue; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Railroad Avenue, three-story brick factory, by Mauritz F. Westergren of 214 East Thirtieth Street; cost, $25,000.

No. 12 West Fifty-fourth Street, by John D. Rockefeller, alterations to a two-story brick dwelling and storage building; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, southwest corner, by William Hustace, alterations to a two-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 23 and 25 Jackson Street, by O. K. Todd Baking Company, alterations to two three-story brick store and stable; cost, $1,500.

No. 83 East Ninety-first Street, by Conrad Weber, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and conservatory for plants; cost, $2,000.

No. 327 Washington Street, by John H. Newton, alterations to a two and one-half story brick store and salesroom; cost, $65.

No. 131 West Forty-third Street, by Joseph Blumenthal, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 18 Avenue C, by Joseph Toch, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $2,000.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 50 feet east of Bathgate Avenue, by James F. Byrne, alterations to a two and one-half story frame dwelling; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, by C. P. Huntington, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $750.

No. 828 Third Avenue, by Henry S. Norris, owner; Joseph Seidl, lessee, alterations to a two-story brick store and photograph gallery; cost, $600.

Nos. 165 and 167 First Avenue, by Albert Volkenberg, alterations to two five-story brick stores and tenement; cost, $1,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Thomas Rosecrans has sold, for Hugo Bruchhauser, at $6,500, the two-story and basement brownstone dwelling 109 Garfield Place.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Rockaway Avenue, northwest corner of Prospect Place, three-story frame store, with dwelling, 26 by 64; cost, $5,000; F. J. H. Silbling, owner.

Fourth Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Ninety-ninth Street, three three-story frame flats, 16.8 by 44; cost, $6,000; W. H. Spring, owner.

Seventy-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 30 by 38; cost, $3,500; James Mills, owner.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 160 feet west of Fourth Avenue, two three-story brick flats, 20 by 45; cost, $6,000; W. S. Kearns, owner.

Fulton Street, south side, 100 feet west of Saratoga Avenue, two one-story brick stores, 50 by 60; cost, $6,000; James H. Hart, owner.

Lexington Avenue, south side, 265 feet west of Throop Avenue, two four-story brick flats, 50 by 65; cost, $16,000; Frank Taylor, owner.

Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 40; cost, $3,500; W. S. Dowling, owner.

De Kalb Avenue, south side, 300 feet east of Knickerbocker Avenue, five three-story frame flats, 25 by 60; cost, $22,500; Louis Orfelbud and Meyer Beyers, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Oct. 11.

127TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 30x 99.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to John P. Rodgers..... $6,100

127TH ST, n w corner of Boulevard, 75x 25.2; John B. Smith and wife to Frank L. Smith.....

142D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Jennie Van Nest Foster to J. Allen Townend.....

BOULEVARD, e s, 24.11 ft n of 139th St, 75x100; Joseph E. Weed to Francis M. Jencks.....

151TH ST, s s, 438.8 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; Mary Barlach to Robert Ulmer.

EAGLE AV, e s, 147.7 ft n of Cedar Place or St, 50x100; Sarah M. McKay to Charles Pitcher.....

LOTS 137 and 292, map of Westchester, property of Edward T. Young, Springhurst, N Y., Mary McManus to Terence P. Magrath.....

LOTS 280A, 291A, 291B, 292A, 283, 284, 286, 287, 255, 256, 237, 293, 274, 181, 182, 172, 173, 174, and 63, same map; all right, title, &c.; Eugene A. Philbin, referee, to same.....

TREMONT AV, s s, 250 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Fernando Wood and wife to Herman Ferkowitz.....

WEBSTER AND WENDOVER AVS, s e corner, 50x74.10 to Mill Brook, 49.8x57.3; Edward P. Schell and Sylvester Pope and William L. Condit, executors of Josephine L. Peyton, to John C. Heintz.....

TREMONT AV, n s, 101.3 ft n e of Washington Av, part of L